ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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F.O. 371

1948



PALESTINE

FILE No.

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to the lolonial ecretary that he should go over to Wes York for the Tecurity Townell decting on Teating with week ? had overlooked the feet that the secesary of tate for Johnsonveilth delations was saill in day book in connection with the India-, saistan dispute. The artificentary under-decreivey of take for foreign fillies is also there hencing our follogation to the country outel soundil. chile : atill think it cost desirable that the clonist ecretary should to over to her hors best week to bendle the slenting lasge thing is would be a mintoke for three inlaters to be at the inited lations . simultaneously. Too will so subt wish to consider whether at this stage in the handling of the handling Lestion at the ecurity council the presence of the Secretary of Soile for Someonweelth Seletions in See York is still required. If not, it could, think, be preferable for his to return before the dolonial feccetary good to 1 64 Tark.

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I am sending copies of this minute to the "ecretary of state for the Colonies and to the Commonwealth Relations office.

(S./) ERNITCH REVIN

4th February, 1948.

FO 371 68532

1.11./48/21.

AND MINISTER.

ben I suggested posteries to you and to the lolonical occutery that he should go wer to low York for the locarity launcil mosting on election wat rock had overloomed the fact that the learning of tate for Commonwe: 1th Gi tions was still in the York in Commonton with the Indiana kinter dispute. The artistactory under-contany of the for foreign files is also there heading our fully tion to the space of our locatile this to this think it west deciments that the colonies ecretary rhould go over to see form mext week to bandle the election issue thing it would be a costoke for three inictors to be at the inited intions rialitane unly. The said to consider spother of this stage is the madding of the dominate greatly and the equality compil the premence of the los. Story of it to for landamentin abstions in bou York is still required. If how, as rould, think, be preferable for the to coturn before the obtain's ecretary goes to es Tork.

I am sending copies of this minute to the learning of thate for the Colonies and to the Commonwealth Seletions files.

4th February, 1968.

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I am sending copies of this minute to the Gerstary of thate for the Colonies and to the Commonwealth Celations office.

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Little Petermany 1948.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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OPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALL DUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBL RECORD OFFICE, LONDON COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE, DOWNING ST. S.W.1.

5th February

MOST IMMEDIATE

My dear Helsby,

You asked me to let you have the comments of the Commonwealth Relations Office on the Foreign Secretary's minute to the Prime Minister of 4th February, about the arrangements for the Colonial Secretary to go to New York for the Security Council meeting on Palestine next week.

The Commonwealth Relations Office consider that it would be impossible for Mr. Noel-Baker to leave New York at this critical stage in the Security Council proceedings on Kashmir. It is difficult to forecast the probable course of the proceedings, but the Secretary of State is anxious to get away as soon as he can and he has arranged provisionally for a booking for his party for a sailing from New York today week, the 12th February.

Yours sincerely,

(SD) F.E.CUMMING BRUCE

I am sending a copy of this letter to Roberts at the Foreign Office and Watson at the Colonial Office. P.S.

L.N. Helsby, Esq.



INWARD TELEGRAM

From: UKDEL NEW YORK

Dt. 5.2.48

DAGEDIATE TOP SECRET

No. 344

Personal for Sir A. Carter C.R.O. from S. of S. for Commonwealth Relations.

Ourming-Bruce informed East by telephone this morning of Foreign Secretary's suggestion to P.M. that, if my presence in New York was not indispensable I should, if possible, leave before the arrival of Creech Jones.

- 2. In my view, my presence here has at no time been as important as it is now. Council are now engaged on the substance of the dispute, and although McNaughton and Langenhov could not be more helpful and Austin has come forward admirably in the Council, they depend upon continual information and advice from us. To leave at this point might well undermine the excellent understanding, which as Ismay can tell you, has been most delicately and painstaking achieved.
- J. Further, the effect on all concerned of what might be interpreted as a sign of H.M.G's declining interest in the proceedings would be unfortunate. It may well be that the Indian Delegation calculate on the Council wearying of the dispute and passing it on to the Commission, which would end any hope of a full and satisfactory settlement. As your last telegrams show, we are all agreed that this must be resisted.
- 4. However, I understand that the Palestine question cannot come upin the Council before February 16th. I have good hope that we may finish the Kashmir work by them. In

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any case, it is in everybody's interest that we should avoid the Kashmir question being overtaken and eclipsed by that of Palestine.

5. I would be grateful if you would urge the above considerations.

Copies to: P.S. to Foreign Secretary P.S. to Colonial Secretary Sir P. Patrick Mr. Rumbold C.R.O. Private Secretary)

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TRUSTE SHIP DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NAW YORK TO FORSIGN OFFICE. 6 FEB 1943

(From United Mingdom Delegation to United Mations).

No. 341.

4th February, 1948.

D. 0.32 a.m. 4th February, 1948.

R. 6.04 a.m. 4th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem and saving to Washington.

BUILD.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 541 of 4th February, repeated to Jerusalem and saving to Lashington.

My telegram No. 237 and Jerusalem telegram to me No. 285.

Trusteeship Council.

Following is text of provisional agenda as now received from Secretariat.

[Begins].

- 1. Adoption of agenda.
- 2. Report of working committee of Trusteeship Council set up to draft a **statute** for City of Jerusalem: consideration of draft statute.
- 5. Hatters arising out of draft statute for City of Jerusalem including,
 - (a) Appointment of Governor of the City;
 - Consideration of instructions to the Governor;
- Consideration of rules of procedure governing the activities of the Trusteeship Council in connexion with the administration of the City;
- (d) Consideration of budgetary implications of the draft statute.
- 4. Continuation of consideration of report on trust territory of New Guinea for the period 1 July 1946 to 30th June 1947 transmitted by the Government of Australia (document 1/59);
- o. Procedure to be followed in the examination of annual reports from administering authorities (document T/94).
- Consideration of revision of chapter IX of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council in connexion with the decision of the Council concerning verbatim records of its proceedings.

[inds].

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2. You may consider that point in Jerusalem telegram under reference is sufficiently covered by opening words of item 3. Please instruct me however if you wish matter taken up with secretariat.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 65.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office Telegraph Branch for repetition to Jerusalem].

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TO 371

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thinh paragraph 4 (B) of this draft is acceptable. Any arms which the bommission piled up in Palestini before the 15th May would after that date, he turned over to the Jewish militia as the only armed force which was cooperating with the bommission. The proposal that we should relax the arms embargo in favour y. The bommission amounts, admit therefore, to a proposal to fletting arms into Palestin for guish use. The Zionists would exploit this breach in the embargo to the best of their ability.

HBeeley 14/

9. P.P. 40 Minute Mi Lurrows 16/2 - 80. tel. & Piline 486 7/2 - D. Knith, 60 & M'M'Olpine 14/2 - Piline tel 330 10/2

Tel. sent.

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On ETAZ

The Colonial Office have asked for the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the draft telegram to New York at Flag A.

This is in reply to New York telegram at Flag B. The reply is based largely on the Jerusalem telegram at Flag C. The draft is all right from our point of view except in two points:-

(1) In paragraph 2 we should make it clear that we are not going back on our readiness to protect the Commission during the period in which they will be in Palestine before the termination of the mandate. This seems to be the intention of paragraph 1 (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram, but it is not clearly expressed. The first sentence of paragraph 2 of the draft reply should be amended to read as follows:

"There is no objection to your communicating to the Commission as background to this problem the gist of paragraph 1 (a) and (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram. You should however make it clear that (c) refers to the period after the termination of the mandate and does not affect our responsibility in regard to the protection of the Commission up till May 15th."

(2) We cannot agree to paragraph 4 (b) of the draft reply about the establishment of a sealed store of arms for the Commission in Palestine before the termination of the mandate. Any such store would undoubtedly be pilfered by unauthorised people. It would give a considerable and unfair advantage to the Jews, since it is clear that the Commission intend to supply arms to them and not to the Arabs and. most important of all. the acceptance of such a proposal would almost certainly make it impossible for the Americans to maintain their embargo on the export of arms from the United States. Once this embargo had been broken, even for the sake of the Commission itself, it would be impossible to prevent other exports on behalf of the Jewish Agency etc. would suggest amending the paragraph in the draft to read as follows:-

"We should like to know what type of arms the Commission have in mind and what guarantees they could give as to safe custody during the period up to May 15th, which would have to be undertaken by their own resources. When we have the answers to these questions, we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon imports of arms into Palestine, as the Commission appear to suggest".

16th February, 1948.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANIS TION LISTRIBUTION

FROM NET YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Fingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.345. 5th February, 1948. D: 11.50 a.m. 5th February, 1948

R: 5.28 p.m. 5th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem Washington Saving.

IMMEDIATE.
GLANT.
SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.345 5th February, 1948 repeated to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

Palestine.

Preparatory steps to be taken as regards formation of militias prior to date of termination of Mandate.

Senator Francisco of the Palestine Commission together with members of the Commission's staff called yesterday and in my absence was seen by Fletcher Cooke, Trafford Smith and Falla. He raised a number of points in connexion with the preparatory steps which the Commission might wish to take as regards the formation of militias prior to the termination of the mandate.

- 2. At our meeting with the Commission on 30th January the Commission were informed in reply to question (5) that any specific request not (repeat not) incompatible with the decision embodied in the answer to question A(4) would be considered. (Your telegram No.401 repeated to Jerusalem refers).
- 3. At that meeting it was made clear to the Commission that it was for them to indicate what preliminary steps they would wish to take in this matter and that consideration would then be given to the extent to which the mandatory power could accede to their requests.
- 4. Francisco indicated that the following were among the preparatory steps the commission had in mind:
 - (1) Designation of cantonment areas.
- (11) Recruiting by the Commission itself or by either Provisional Council of Government.
 - (111) Training with or without arms
 - (IV) Equipping
 - (V) Establishment of cadres.

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- 5. He was informed that proposals (II) and (III) at least were tantamount to "formation" and were unlikely to be acceptable.
 - As regards arms and equipment the points raised were:
- (1) In what way and when is it proposed that the mandatory power should hand over to the Commission the arms, equipment, stores, buildings, posts and depots of the Palestine Police Force and the share belonging to the Government of Palestine of the arms and equipment of the Transjordan Frontier Force and what does this share amount to?
- (B) He also enquired whether the Commission would be permitted to build up a store of arms and equipment under seal in Palestine prior to the date of the termination of the mandate. The impression was gathered that this sealed store of arms might be composed (1) partly of the arms of the Palestine Police Force referred to in (A) above and (2) partly of arms which the Commission might wish to import into Palestine.
- (C) Enquiry was also made as to whether if the Commission decide to recruit a police force outside Palestine prior to the date of the termination of the mandate, such a force would be permitted to enter Palestine prior to that date and if so when.
- (D) A similar question was specifically raised as regards a police force for Jerusalem recruited outside Palestine.
- (3) Commission also wish to have a detailed inventory of all property and assets of the Palestine Folice Force. It was explained that this would take some time to complete and would be a voluminous document and a request was then made for earliest possible information as to details of:
 - (1) Arms and ammunition.
 - (2) Notor vehicles.
 - (3) Police buildings with their locations.
 - (4) Any other major items of equipment.
- (F) Discussion then followed as regards Jewish Mishmar and Arab Municipal Folice, and Francisco made the somewhat surprising enquiry as to whether Mandatory power would agree to disband and disarm these bodies before the termination of the mandate and hand over their arms to Commission. He also asked mandate and hand over their arms to commission. He also asked whether the Mandatory power would consult the Commission before forming any further municipal police forces. In reply to the latter question Francisco was informed that no (repeat no) undertaking could be given that Commission would be consulted prior to the formation of any further municipal police forces inasmuch as the Government of Palestine was the authority responsible for security up to the date of the termination of the mandate but that their request to be consulted would be referred to you. As regards the general question of municipal police forces it was pointed out that these were being formed police forces it was pointed out that these were being formed to ensure at least a certain degree of local security during the period after the termination of the mandate but Francisco pointed out that the arming of Arab municipal police in this [gp.undec.] might prove an embarrassment to the Commission. /(G)

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(G) Francisco also enquired whether if the Commission wished to send military or police advisers to Palestine before the date of the termination of the mandate (possible with the advance Secretariat party) these would be received and if so when. The purpose of their visit would be to advise the Commission as to the preparatory steps necessary in connexion with the formation of the militias. militias.

(H) Another question was whether the mandatory power had any suggestions to make as to how security could be maintained in the period between the termination of the mandate and formation of the militias. To this reply was made that the question of security after the date of termination of the mandate was a matter for the commission except insofar as the General Officer Commanding might find it necessary to take action in the areas under his control to facilitate the withdrawal of his forces and that the mandatory power had no (repeat no) su gestions to make.

7. Grateful for early indication as to answers to be given to Commission.

[Ends].

Foreign Office please pass immediate to Terusalem as my telegram No.66.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for reletition to Terusalem].

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The Colonial Office have asked for the concurrence of the Secretary of State in the draft telegram to New York at flag "A". This is a reply to New York telegram at flag "B", and is based largely on a telegram from Jerusalem at flag "C". The draft has the approval of Mr. Rees-Williams and of the Minister of Defence.

It is recommended that the draft be approved subject to the inclusion of the two amendments typed in the margin (paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 (B)).

The reasons for these amendments are finent winter at Hag).

18th February, 1948. the minute at Mag).

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75872/159/15 Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cumningham) Sent 7th February, 1948. 15.30 hrs.

IMEDIATE No. 485 Secret.

Addressed to High Coumissioner, Palestine. Repeated to UKDEL, New York and Washington.

New York telegram to Fereign Office No. 345.

Formation of milities.

Before considering points raised I should be glad to have your observations generally on this telegram and in particular on the point in paragraph 6 (C) regarding the despatch of military advisers to Falestine.

(Copies sent to Foreign Office for retransmission to UNDEL New York and Washington)

Copies sent to:-

Foreign Office War Office (M.O.4.)

Mr. M. Booley, Lt. Col. M.W. Charterio.

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1. Eastern Dept.

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CMC

IMMEDIATE SECRET 14th February, 1948.

Dear McAlpine,

I enclose a copy of a draft reply to New York telegram No. 345 to Foreign Office, together with a copy of telegram No. 330 from the High Commissioner for Palestine. The draft has been discussed between our Departments and in its present form has been approved by Mr. Rees-Williams. As the question of the extent to which H.M.G. is prepared to facilitate the creation of militias in Palestine by the United Nations Commission prior to the date of termination of the Mandate is bound to be discussed by the Security Council, the reply to the New York telegram referred to will no doubt be regarded by Mr. Creech Jones as his brief for these discussions. We therefore feel it is important that the reply should be approved both by the Foreign Secretary and by the Minister of Defence. It will be noted that our proposed reply to paragraph 4 of the New York telegram is completely negative. We feel that any of the activities referred to can be construed as recruitment of militals under the protection of British troops. As the Arabs will not cooperate with the Commission in the formation of an Arab militia, the only possible action open to the Commission will be the recruitment of a Jewish militia, which in fact, as we know, is already in existence. We therefore feel that we cannot grant the Commission any facilities for the preparatory steps they suggest. If it is felt that we should adopt a less unyielding attitude on this point we should wish to consult the High Commissioner again since in paragraph 1(b) of his telegram No. 330 he has advised that attempts by the Commission to organise militias would be largely a waste of effort in that those bodies would be outside the Commission's control.

I am sending a copy of this letter and its enclosure to Richard Wood at the Ministry of Defence in order that Mr. Alexander's views may be obtained on the draft.

Yours sincerely,

R.D.C. McAlpine, Esq.

Private Secretary.

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TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 10th February, 1948. R. 10th

08.20 hrs.

IMMEDIATE.

No. 330 Secret.

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to UKDEL New York, No. 350 (Washington please pass) " Washington No. 77.

Your telegram No. 480 asking for comments on New York telegram No. 345 to Foreign Office.

Formation of Militias.

As background the following three points should be made clear to the Commission:-

- (a) The proposed Jewish State already possesses an armed and well organised militia in the form of the Hagana, although this is a purely racial and not national force. Information regarding its numbers and equipment could presumably be obtained by the Commission from the Jewish Agency.
- (b) Commission would be well advised to give first importance to the formation of Special Police Force for Jerusalem and not to waste their efforts in attempting to recruit or organise Jewish and Arab Militias which are bound to be outside their control.
- (c) Commission will require their own Security Forces if they come to Palestine. Proposal that the Commission should go to Aqir was made on the basis that British forces would not be available to guard them there. I had not agreed that H.M. Government should undertake responsibility for their protection in Palestine, and asked that the Commission should be informed, since any protection by British forces would end with the Mandate they would be well advised to provide themselves with their own guards in the same way as foreign consulates here are now doing. G.O.C. cannot provide protection at Agir which, in his view, would require not less than a battalion. Moreover, withdrawal of a British Guard Force on 15th May leaving nothing in its place might prejudice relations between the Commission and the G.O.C.
- 2. Following are comments on paragraph 6 of New York telegram
- (a) Arms, equipment, buildings etc. belonging to the Palestine Police Force will be available to be taken over by the Commission with effect from 15th May. Manner of transfer will be discussed with Commission's staff here. All arms, equipment, stores etc. of Trans-Jordan Frontier Force are the property of the British Army and none will be handed over to the Commission.
- (b) No objection in principle provided that the Commission can themselves ensure the safe custody of any arms imported by them. We should wish to know who are the owners and who are financing the purchase of these arms.
- (c) Recruitment from outside Palestine of Police Force for Palestine other than Jerusalem is not contemplated in the Assembly's resolution. If the Commission comes to Palestine, they will require a Police Force for their own security and there is no objection to

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such a force entering Palestine at any time on the understanding that they will comply with any orders of Palestine Government regarding its location and activities, and that it will not include Jewish or Arab members.

- (d) The recruitment of a Special Police Force for Jerusalem is most urgent, as I have repeatedly emphasised. The sooner it enters Palestine for training (repeat training) the better.
- (e) This information will be telegraphed as soon as possible.
- (f) Commission should be assured that creation of Municipal Police Forces, far from adding to the dangers of conflict between Jews and Arabs or affecting the formation of militias, will represent best contribution we can make to the maintenance of security in purely Jewish or Arab areas.
- (g) There is no objection to arrival of Military or Police Advisers at any time provided that they are few in number and that they confine themselves to matters connected with the formation of future security forces.
- (h) It appears from this question that the Commission still thinks security can be maintained through the formation of militias. No more dangerous misapprehension could arise. It is the existence at the present time of large armed forces on each side that makes civil war almost inevitable, and this is not to be avoided by equipping these forces with a United Nations cover or better arms. For this reason if the Commission would concentrate on a Police Force for Jerusalem they might still succeed in a part of their task.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

AMENDED COPY (correction # to # in '(h)' on 2nd page)

Cypher(0.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunninghem)

D. 10th February, 1948.
R. 10th " 08.20 hrs.

TAMMOI MAG

Ho.330 Sepret

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to UKDEL New York, No.350 (Washington please pass).

" Washington, No.77.

Your telegrem No.486 asking for comments on New York telegrem No.345 to Foreign Office.

Formation of Militias.

As background the following three points should be made clear to the Commission:-

- (a) The proposed Jewish State already possesses an armed and well organised militia in the form of the Hagana, although this is a purely racial and not national force. Information regarding its numbers and equipment could presumably be obtained by the Commission from the Jewish Agency.
- (b) Commission would be well advised to give first importance to the formation of Special Police Force for Jermonlem and rus to weste their efforts in attempting to recruit or organise Jewish and Arab Militias which are bound to be outside their control.
- (c) Commission will require their own Security Forces if they come to Palestine. Proposal that the Commission should go to Aqir was made on the basis that British forces would not be available to guard them there. I had not agreed that H.M. Coversment should undertake responsibility for their protection in Palestine, and asked that the Commission should be approximate any protection by British forces would end with their own guards in the same way as foreign consulates into the had not doing. G.C.C. cannot provide protection at Aqir anion. In his view, would require not less than a battalion. Moreover, withdrawal of a British Guard Force on 15th May leaving reducing the G.C.C.
- 2. Following are comments on paragraph 6 of New 10 telegram No. 345.

(a)/

(a) Arms equipment, buildings etc. belonging to the Palestine Police Force will be available to be taken over by the Commission with effect from 15th May. Manner of transfer will be discussed with Commission's staff here. All arms, equipment, stores etc. of Trans-Jorden Prentier Force are the property of the British Army and none will be handed even to the Commission

(b) No objection in principle provided that the Commission can themselves ensure the safe custody of any arms imported by them. We should wish to know who are the owners and who are

financing the purchase of these arms.

(c) Recruitment from outside Paleating of Foldes Ferce Tox Paleciano other than Jerusalem is not contemplated in the Assembly's recolution. If the Commission comes to Paleat. they will require a Police Force for their own security on there is no objection to such a force entering Enlergine a time on the understanding that they will comply with any order of Palestine Germanont regarding its location and activities and they it will not include Jewish or Arab memberg.

d) The rotralisant of a Special Police Force for Jornallon is most urgent, as I have repeatedly emphasized. The sconer it enters Palestine for training (repast training) also

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(g) There is no objection to arrival of Military or rollion Advisors at any time provided that they are few in member and block they confine themselves to metters connected with the formation

of future security forces.

(h) It appears from this question that the Cosmission thinks security can be maintained through the formation of milities. No more dangerous misapprehension could arise. It is the existence at the present time of large armed forces on each side that makes civil war almost inevitable, and this H is not in be avoided by equipping these forces with a United Nationa and a or better arms. For this reason if the Commission would concentrate on a Police Force for Sorusalem they might still succeed in a part of their tesk.

E Correction received 11th February.

Copies sent to:-Foreign Cities War Offics (M.O.4)

- Mr. M. Meoley - Lt.Col. M.M. Charteris

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3 February, 1948.

as follows.

reply to New York telegram No. 345, for the

Mr. Douglas Smith, Colonial Office

ROC (From Mr. McAlpine)

14750 183

Registry

Secret.

No. E 1713 4 / 31

Top Secret

Confidential Restricted.

Copy to:

Mr. Richard Wood, Ministry of Defence.

Paragraph 2 - substitute the following for the first sentence:

concurrence of the Secretary of State.

"There is no objection to your communicating to the Commission as background to this problem the gist of paragraph 1 (a) and (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram. You should, however, make it clear that (c) refers to the period after the termination of the mandate and does not affect our responsibility in regard to the protection of the Commission up till the 15th May".

You sent me on the 14th February a draft

The Secretary of State has approved the

draft, subject to two amendments, which are

Paragraph 4 (B) - substitute the following text:

arms the Commission have in mind and what guarantees they could give as to safe custody during the period up to 15th May, which would have to be undertaken by their own resources. When we have the answers to these questions, we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon imports of arms into Palestine, as the Commission appear to suggest".

I/

I am sending a copy of this letter to Richard Wood at the Ministry of Defence.

H.B. 207

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RD OFFICE, LONDON

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

23rd February, 1948.

(E 1713/4/31)

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Kreen Jmith

You sent me on the 14th February a draft reply to New York telegram No. 345, for the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State has approved the draft, subject to two amendments, which are as follows.

Paragraph 2 - substitute the following for the first sentence:

"There is no objection to your communicating to the Commission as background to this problem the gist of paragraph 1 (a) and (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram. You should, however, make it clear that (c) refers to the period after the termination of the mandate and does not affect our responsibility in regard to the protection of the Commission up till the 15th May".

Paragraph 4 (B) - substitute the following text:

"We should like to know what type of arms the Commission have in mind and what guarantees they could give as to safe custody during the period up to 15th May, which would have to be undertaken by their own resources. Then we have the answers to

these /

D.M. Smith, Esq., Colonial Office. - NOT TO BE ICALLY WITH-

2.3

these questions, we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon imports of arms into Palestine, as the Commission appear to suggest."

I am sending a copy of this letter to Richard Wood at the Ministry of Defence.

(R.D.C. McAlpine)

Sir A. Cadogar New York. Repeat to Jerusalém: Washington. 2274 There is no objection to your Commission as backlem the gist of para l(a) and (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram. You should however make it clear that (c) refers to the period after the termination of the mandate and does not affect |Commission with regard to a security force for the City. our responsibility in regard to the protection of the Commission up till, May 15th. 4 th High Commission has doubt report these for communical in to the

Immedial Addressed W. V. Delegation New Jork tol. no. 893 of Feb 26th mustable in information is Washington and privates Your telegram No. 345. Palestine, Formation of es fein agreed & Ministers. It is however Following Fifth her feet agreed & Timburs. His word Points Traised by Senator Francisco have been not entirely clear from paragraph 1(1) of generalem hologram no. 330 considered in the light of telegram No. 330 from High repeated to you as no 350) what arrangements he has in view for the Commissioner, Palestine, repedted to you as No. 350 protection of the bommission in Palestine during the agreed period of There is no objection to your communicating to the communicating to the Commission as background to this problem the views ground to this prob expressed in (a) and (c) of para. 1 of the High Gommissioner's telegram. As separate instructions are being sent to you on the question of the future of Jerusalem you should not, before receipt of these instructions, stress the responsibilities of the

On para. 4 of your telegram you should inform the Commission that in general none of the activities they suggest could be permitted in Palestine prior to the any difinite anangements termination of the Mandate, though possibly some preliminary steps might be taken during the last fortage of the Mandatory period.

> Following reply should be given to points raised para. 6 of your telegram.

(A) It is not proposed prior to the termination of the Mandate to withdraw from local Palestinian police forces, recruited by Municipalities or otherwise handed over to local authorities, the equipment and stores made available to them to enable them effectively to carry out their duties. These Municipal forces are being formed to ensure as far as possible at least local security during the period between the termination of the Mandate and the organization by the successor authorities of some machinery for the preservation of law and order. All other equipment, stores, buildings, posts and depots of the Palestine Police Force will be available to be

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taken over by the Commission with effect from 15th May and the Palestine Government are ready to discuss procedure for this with representatives of the Commission's staff. Regarding Transjordan Frontier Force you should reply as suggested by High Commissioner.

(B)//We see no objection in principle to the Commission/ being permitted to build up a store of arms and equipment under seal in Palestine prior to the date of termination of in mind and what the Mandate provided that they are themselves able to ensure could give as to their safe custody, which presumably they could only do whenduring the period they had established in Palestine a security force of their which would have own; compare para. 1(c) of High Commissioner's telegram underby their own reference.

- (C) As suggested by High Commissioner.
- (D) Presumably Commission will concert arrangements for security force for Jerusalem with Trusteeship Council and Governor to be appointed by them, on whom falls the responsibility under the Plan of recruiting an international police force to assist in maintaining law and order in the City: See also para. 2 above.
 - Information is being provided by High Commissioner.
 - As proposed by High Commissioner.
 - As proposed by High Commissioner.
- (H) The Mandatory Power has no suggestion to make on this issue which it understands if forming the subject of a report and suggestions to the Security Council by the Commission itself. I approve the terms of the reply already given.

We should like to know what type of arms the to be undertaken resources. we have the answers to these questions, we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon imports of arms into Palestine as the Commission

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

22

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK (To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.893 26th February, 1948. D: 7.0 p.m. 26th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem Washington 0.2274.

IMEDIATE SECRET GIANT

Addressed to United Fingdom Delegation New York telegram 0.893 of February 26th, repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No.345. [of 5th February: Palestine, formation of militias].

Following reply has been agreed by Ministers. It is however not entirely clear from paragraph 1(c) of Jerusalem telegram No.350 (repeated to you as No.550) what arrangements he has in view for the protection of the Commission in Palestine during the agreed period of overlap ending on the 15th May.

- the Commission as background to this problem the gist of paragraph 1(a) and (c) of the High Commissioner's telegram. You should however make it clear that (c) refers to the period after the termination of the mandate and does not affect our responsibility in regard to the protection of the Commission up till May 15th. If the High Commissioner has any definite arrangements in view for protection of the Commission during this period, he will no doubt report these for communication to the Commission. As separate instructions are being sent to you on the question of the future of Jerusalem you should not, before receipt of these instructions, stress the responsibilities of the Commission with regard to a security force for the City.
- the Commission that in general none of the activities they suggest could be permitted in Palestine prior to the termination of the Mandate, though possibly some preliminary steps might be taken during the last fortnight of the Mandatory period.
- 4. Following reply should be given to points raised in paragraph 6 of your telegram.
- (A) It is not proposed prior to the termination of the Mandate to withdraw from local Palestinian police forces, recruited by Municipalities or otherwise handed over to local authorities, the equipment and stores made available to them to enable them effectively to carry out their duties. These Municipal forces are being formed to ensure as far as possible at least local security during the period between the termination of the Mandate

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and the Organisation by the successor authorities of some machinery for the preservation of law and order. All other equipment, stores, buildings, posts and depots of the Palestine Police Force will be available to be taken over by the Commission with effect from 15th may and the Palestine Government are ready to discuss procedure May and the Palestine Government are ready to discuss procedure for this with representatives of the Commission's staff. Regarding for this with representatives of the Commission's staff. Regarding Transjordan Frontier Force you should reply as suggested by High Commissioner.

- (B) We should like to know what type of arms the Commission have in mind and what guarantees they could give as to safe custody during the period up to May 15th, which would have to be undertaken during the period up to May 15th, which would have to be undertaken by their own resources. When we have the answers to these questions, we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon we will consider whether it is possible to relax the embargo upon imports of arms into Falestine as the Commission appear to suggest.
 - (C) As suggested by High Commissioner.
- (D) Fresumably Commission will concert arrangements for security force for Jerusalem with Trusteeship Council and Governor to be appeinted by them, on whom falls the responsibility under the Plan of recruiting an international police force to assist in maintaining law and order in the City.

 See also paragraph 2 above.
 - (E) Information is being provided by High Commissioner.
 - (F) As prepesed by High Commissioner.
 - (G) As prepesed by High Commissioner.
- (H) The Mandatory Power has no suggestion to make on this issue which it understands if forming the subject of a report and suggestions to the Security Council by the Commission itself. I approve the terms of the reply already given.

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UR Del. N. York All. to UK Del. N. York, Aep j to termalem a Washn. en clair for info. My tel. No. 893 [] Feb. 26: Dept.(. Palestine militias] Copy Co. Instructions referred (Me Machieron) Lo in para. 2. last NOTHING 783 AB Feb. 28

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En clair

DEP RIMENTAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 929

28th February, 1948

D. 3.50 p.m. 28th February, 1948

Repeated to Washington No. 2370 Jerusalem

IMPORTANT

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York
telegram No. 929 of February 28th repeated for information
to Jerusalem and Washington.

My telegram No. 893 [of February 26th: Palestine militias.]

Instructions referred to in paragraph 2, last sentence, were sent to you in my telegram No. 783.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

c 326

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONI

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

INDEXED

D. 3rd March, 1948. R. 3rd " "

13,25 hrs.

IMMEDIATE.

Addressed to UKDEL New York No. 550 Secret (Washington please pass) Repeated to S. of S.

Foreign Office telegram No. 893 to hashington contained in S. of S's Lelegram No. 756 to ige.

Question of protection for Commission between let May and 15th May involves military considerations and I shall telegraph after consultation with military authorities, who are at present reluctant to accept this commitment.

2. Paragraph 4(a) of telegram under reference. I had intended words "manner of transfer" in paragraph 2(a) of my telegram No.330 to S. of S. repeated to UKDEL No.350 to include reference to probability that special police force of 500 to be employed by G.O.C. after 15th May would require arms and equipment which would not therefore be available to be taken over by the Commission at that date. I mention this now for your information since it appears better to leave this point for discussion rather than make it the subject of formal communication.

Copy sent to:-Foreign Office - Communications Division.

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Cypher/OTP

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.348 5th February, 1948.

D. 2.35 p.m. 5th February, 1948.

R. 7.50 p.m. 5th February,1948. Repeated to Jerusalem, and Savint to Washington. IMEDIATE

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.348 of February 5th repeated to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No.499.

Please see my telegram No.328 to which I can add little.

- 2. I understand that Commissions special report may not be ready until February 11th in which case debate could probably not be expected to take place before Monday. February 16th. It must be borne in mind that Council will probably be busy during next week with what it is hoped will be concluding stages of India/Pakistan discussions.
- 3. My only information about character of report is that it will presumably represent difficulties of implementing United Nations plan without force and request Security Council to take appropriate action.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No.68.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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The Secretary of State will wish to raise in the Cabinet on Palestine the question of the period of overlap between the arrival of the United Nations Commission and the termination of the Mandate. II is understood that the Commission has decided to address a letter to the British Delegation stating that British policy regarding the time of their arrival in Palestine is not satisfactory and asking Sir Alexander Cadogan to convey to the British Government the Commission's request to reconsider the policy on that point. Sir alexander Cadogan has already reported that the Chairman of the Commission has indicated to him that the Commission regard His Majesty's Government's refusal to allow them more than a fortnight's overlap with the existing administration as the most serious item in the general charge of obstruction which they appear to be formulating. The High Commissioner for Palestine has been asked to re-examine the position, and, after consultation with the General Officer Commanding, has re-affirmed his view that the period cannot be extended.

- 2. The reasons why a longer overlap period cannot be contemplated are:
 - (a) The arrival of the Commission in Palestine would be such a disturbing factor that the Palestine Government could not undertake to maintain internal security or other Government services for more than two weeks thereafter.
 - (b) This is particularly true if the Commission in tend to arrive in the middle of April. The second half of April includes the Jewish Passover and the Moslem Nebi Musa Ceremonies, for which pilgrims flock to the neighbourhood of Jerusalem from all over Palestine. The end of April also coincides with the Orthodox Christian ceremony of Holy Fire in Jerusalem. All the ingredients of a large-scale conflagration are therefore present in Jerusalem at this time.
 - (c) The General Officer Commanding is in no doubt that a longer overlap would increase greatly the risk of a break-down of withdrawal plans and, from the security angle, is of the firm opinion that the fortnight suggested should stand.
 - (d) The danger, already grave, of our security forces coming into contact in open conflict with the Arabs of Palestine, reinforced by volunteers from the neighbouring States, would be much enhanced should the period of overlap be in any way prolonged.
 - (e) Any modification of our plan in favour of the Commission would be interpreted by the Arabs as a weakening of our resolve not to be associated with the Commission in the implementation of the United Nations Plan.
 - (f) If the Commission desires a longer overlap merely to take over the administration of Palestine, it would be difficult to argue that our declared willingness to admit members of

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their staff in advance to take preliminary steps to this end does not meet their wishes. The staff is more likely to be able do to do this work in the calmer atmosphere prevailing before the arrival of the Commission than if they were to do it once the situation has been disturbed by the Commission's arrival. If, on the other hand, they wish to arrive earlier in order that they can begin to implement the plan under the protection of the mandatory Government and its security forces, It has already been made clear by his majesty's Government that they cannot countenance such a procedure.

3. It is recommended therefore that our Delegation in New York be instructed to inform the Commission that his hajesty's covermment have considered their request to extend the sverlap period but that they are unable to comply with this request for the reasons given in paras. 2(a), (b) and (f) above. The roreign Office have been consulted at the official level and agree with the above statement of the position and this recommendation.

CUTA Mathieson

5.2.48

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CONFIDENTIAL

<u>Palestine</u>

Mr. Trafford Smith, Mr. Fletcher-Cooke and I saw Mr. David Owen at Lake Success yesterday, pursuant to a talk which the latter had had with Mr. John Martin at the Colonial Office, in which he promised to do anything he could to help. He is, of course, primarily interested in the proposed joint economic arrangements.

- After telling Mr. Owen of our discussions with the Commission to date we spoke about the suggestion, which we had put to Mr. Bunche earlier in the day, that one or two members of the Commission's Secretariat should go out to Palestine to observe conditions on the spot and discuss with the High Commissioner's staff such questions as the designation of particular local groups with which the Commission should get in touch.
- 3. Mr. Owen readily agreed with my suggestion that it would be better for Mr. Bunche himself not to go to Palestine at this stage. He said that he was thinking of sending Mr. Malania and Mr. Reedman, who both belong to Mr. Owen's Department of the Secretariat.
- As regards the movements of the Commission itself, Mr. Owen was inclined to argue that it should soon go to London to discuss the various problems which confronted it. We discouraged this idea on the ground that going to London would not really save any time as far as answering the Commission's questions was concerned since there was in any case Jerusalem to be consulted and since the delay was due not to the telegraph factor but to the length of time taken by Ministers to make up their minds in London. In fact, the only real object which the Commission could have in going to London would be to put political pressure on H.M.G.; whereas it seemed to us important that political discussion should continue to be concentrated in New York if only because the Security Council and perhaps the Assembly would be called upon to play a part as regards the implementation, or any modification, of the United Nations plan.
- Mr. Owen saw the force of this and will I hope exercise his influence accordingly within the Secr tarlat. A further point which we did not, of course, mention to him was that the presence of the Commission in London might well be both irritating and embarrassing to H.M.G.
- At our interview with Mr. Bunche the latter took careful note of the suggested terms of reference of the members of the Secretariat who it is suggested should go to Palestine. I am asking Mr. Fletcher-Cooke to draft a note of these for communication to the Commission at our next interview with them, when the invitation can be confirmed.

(Sgd.) P.S. Falla.

29th January, 1948.

Sir Alexander Cadogan.

Copies to:

Mr. Lawford

Mr. Trafford Smith

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke

Mr. Phillips.

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Cypher/OTP

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 359.

D. 2.30 p.m. 6th February, 1948.

R. 7.48 p.m. 6th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

IMMEDIATE. GIANT.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 359 of 6th February, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

My telegram No. 348. E / Palestine.

I understand that Security Council chairman proposes to put on agenda for first meeting next week the first report of the Commission to the Council. His purpose is, however, merely to suggest that Council should defer consideration of the first report until receipt of the special report which would be treated as a later separate item. Council is likely to agree to this as the India-Pakistan dispute will be its main item of business at that meeting. Consequently substantive Palestine debate would probably not begin till beginning of week after next as suggested in my telegram under reference.

2. Legal Adviser learned from private source that Commission yesterday agreed to include in report that it would not (repeat not) proceed to Palestine unless Security Council provided some force to back its authority. I am endeavouring to check accuracy of this.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 70.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Cypher/OTP.

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FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 375.

D. 12.25 a.m. 7th February, 1948. R. 6.00 a.m. 7th February, 1948.

6th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem, Washington - Saving.

IMMEDIATE.

GIANT.

SECRET.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 375 of 6th

February, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

My telegram 64 to Jerusalem, paragraph 5.

Palestine.

Federspiel asked to discuss with me today the legal meaning of "the termination of the mandate", because upon this depend the answers to certain other questions, such as the title to assets of the Government of Palestine.

- 2. The view of the Commission appears to be that:
- the State of Palestine is a legal sovereign entity which will continue (until partition) irrespective of the authority which is at any time carrying on administration within the territory.
- of the two States will be de jure successors to the present Government of Palestine. The legal basis for this conclusion was unclear, but it appeared to be founded upon a theory that the Commission will take over as de facto Government but will at once become the de jure Government by reason of its prior recognition by a majority of States when they voted for the partition plan in the Assembly. He promised to let me have a memorandum giving the legal arguments in favour of this view. of this view.
- 3. The Commission have not considered asking the International Court for an advisory opinion and Federspiel believes that such a procedure would take too long. On the other hand, if it cannot be agreed that the Commission is the legal successor of the Government of Palestine, the Commission would have to attempt to negotiate with us separate agreements on particular matters affected by this issue. Federspiel gave two examples:

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- contracts of employment: Palestinian civil servants are, in the Commission's view, employed by the State of Palestine and their contracts will not be automatically terminated by a change of Government. The Commission understands that one of the factors contributing to the deficit in the budget on May 15th will be the termination benefits paid to employees of the Government of Palestine whose contracts are terminated. Federspiel gave notice of the Commission's request that no further payment of termination benefits be made to any servants of the Government of Palestine and no further contracts be terminated until the Commission has issued statement (at present under consideration) stating that it is the policy of the Commission to continue all officials in office on the same terms and with the same rights. Federspiel added that payment of termination benefits would be made later by the Commission for terminations on initiative of the Commission between May 15th and October to the extent provided for in terms of employment in force before the date of the Assembly resolution, but that any special arrangements about termination benefits which had been put into force after the Assembly resolution would not automatically apply.
- Budget: As the Commission will consider itself the legal successor of the Government of Palestine, it wishes the present Government to prepare a Budget for a complete financial year from 1st April, 1948 to 1st April, 1949, and between April 1st and May 15th to continue to assess and collect taxation in accordance with normal procedure, on the basis of such Budget, and transfer to the Commission such surplus revenue as may be in hand on May 15th.

4. I undertook to ascertain your opinion of legal issues involved and also reaction of His Majesty's Government to requests in paragraph 3(I) and (II) above.

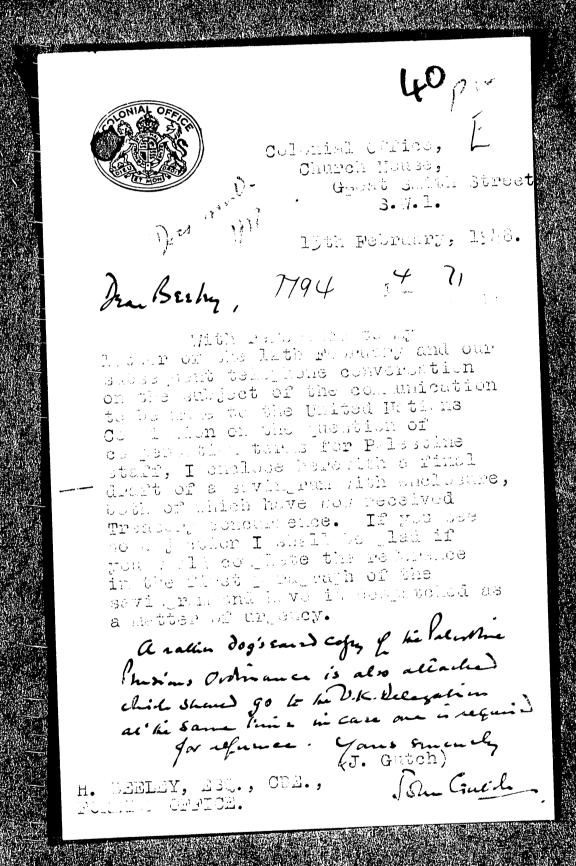
Please instruct as soon as possible.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No.73.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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Registry Addune W UK Deliget un No. 14# Feb, spected rawing F.O., Top Secret. for information to Washington and pressalin Seeret. Confidential. Resertcted. TOP SELRET Open. Despatched Grant Draft. Your telegram No. 375 of 6th February. U.K. DEL. HEW YORK. Saver legal issues raised by Federspiel on behalf No. \$5 SAU of the Commission. In the light of those views the following com unication should be made to the Repeat to:--United Nations Compission on the question of **J**erusalem contracts of employment of civil servants and No. Washington payment of termination benefits discussed in Mg. .1. paragraph 3 (1) of your talegram. It follows from our view of the legal WRITTEN position, as alresal communicated to them, that the termination of the contracts of civil servants employed by the kendatory Govern ent is a corollary to the termination of the Mandate. We welcome, however, the policy expressed by the Commission of continuing all En Clair. Palestinian officials in employment on the Çødé. Cypher. same terms and with the same rights as those Distribution: enjoyed under the Landatory Government and we would not wish to take any action which would World Organ. prejudice the successful application of that policy. On the other hand, in cases where the appointments of civil servants are not renewed on the same terms and with the same rights as Copies to: those enjoyed under the Mandatory Government, (M. J. I. C. CROPIBLE there should be just terms of compensation for WA. Russeld Edmonds loss of office. The financial commitment TREASURY involved in such compensation constitutes a /liabilit;

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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liability to be assumed, equally with the cost of superannuation benefits now being paid or falling due in the future, by the successor authorities. Whilst we are anxious to provide the fullest opportunity for continuing employment to be arranged, the Mandatory Government cannot regard itself as precluded from paying compensation benefits before or at the date of termination of the Mandate in appropriate cases where there is no reasonable prospect of further employment under a successor authority. It is agreed, however, that in cases where a definite offer of appointment on the same terms and with the same rights as under the Mandatory Government has been made by a successor authority to a Palestinian officer, compensation, as distinct from statutory or contractual benefits, would not be payable or, if already paid, would be refundable provided that this condition cannot be regarded as applicable to an offer made to an Arab by & Jewish State or to a Jew by Arab State.

Mandatory Government has decided to be suitable for application in cases where there is no such renewal or offer of appointment are set out in the attached memorandum (copy enclosed for communication to the Commission). It is essential for the preservation of normal services of Government that an immediate announcement should be made to the Palestine Civil Service in regard to terms of compensation. It is therefore the intention to announce them on the ,,.. February - (insert date one week from date of communication to the Commission) -

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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which is being send

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| Despatched M. | | |
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| and if before that date no notification is | | |
| received to the contrary it will be assumed | | |
| that the Commission accept the terms and the | | |
| liability involved. It is hoped that the | | |
| Commission will be able to issue their | | |
| proposed statement in regard to the continued | | |
| employment of Palestinian officials either | | |
| before or on that date so that those concerne | | |
| may be fully aware of their position. | | |
| 5. It should be made clear in any | | |
| discussion of this question with the | | |
| Commission that for administrative reasons | | |
| there can be no question of deferring the | | |
| announcement of the compensation terms beyond | | |
| the date specified. | | |
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By Confidential Bag.
TOP SECRET.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Mations)

Ho. 35. SAVING.

14th Pebruary, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem No. Saving. Saving. Saving.

TOP SECRET.

GIANT.

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation, New York No. 55 Daving of 14th February, repeated for information Saving to ashington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 375 [of 6th February]. We are telegraphing separately on the legal issues raised by Federspiel on behalf of the Commission.

- 2. In the light of those views the following communication should be made to the United Nations Commission on the question of contracts of employment of civil servants and payment of termination benefits discussed in paragraph 3 (1) of your telegram.
- as already communicated to them, that the termination of the contracts of civil servants employed by the Landatory Government is a corollary to the termination of the Landate. We welcome, however, the policy expressed by the Commission of continuing all Palestinian officials in employment on the same terms and with the same rights as those enjoyed under the Landatory Government and we would not wish to take any action which would prejudice the successful application of that policy. On the other hand, in cases where the appointments of civil servants are not renewed on the same terms and with the same rights as those enjoyed under the Landatory Government, there should be just terms of compensation for loss of office. The financial commitment involved in such compensation constitutes a liability to be assumed, equally with the cost of superannuation benefits now being paid or falling due in the ruture, by the successor authorities. Thilst we are anxious to provide the fullest opportunity for continuing employment to be arranged, the Landatory Government cannot regard itself as precluded from paying compensation benefits before or at the date of termination of the Landate in appropriate cases where there is no reasonable prospect of further employment under a successor authority. It is agreed, however, that in cases where a definite offer of appointment on the same terms and with the same rights as under the Landatory Government has been made by a successor authority to a lalestinian officer, compensation, as distinct from

statutory....

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statutory or contractual benefits, would not be payable or, if already paid, would be refundable provided that this condition cannot be regarded as applicable to an offer made to an arab by the Jewish State or to a Jew by the arab State.

4. The terms of compensation which the Landatory Government has decided to be suitable for application in cases where there is no such reneval or offer of appointment are set out in a memorandum which is being sent to you by fast bag, together with a copy for communication to the Commission. It is essential for the preservation of normal services of Government that an immediate announcement should be made to the Palestine Givil Bervice in regard to terms of compensation. It is therefore the intention to announce them on the ... Pebruary - (insert date one week from date of communication to the Commission) - and if before that date no notification is received to the contrary it will be assumed that the Commission accept the terms and the liability involved. It is hoped that the Commission will be able to issue their proposed statement in regard to the continued employment of Palestinian officials either before or on that date so that those concerned may be fully aware of their position.

5. It should be made clear in any discussion of this question with the Commission that for administrative reasons there can be no question of deferring the announcement of the compensation terms beyond the date specified.

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

75873/48 Oypher (O.T.P.)

TO U.K. DELEGATION, NEW YORK.

sent 20th February, 1948. 15.30 hrs.

BRIER No. 51 Secret.

Addressed to U.K. Delegation, New York. Repeated High Commissioner for Palestine No. 639. BRIEF No. 36. Washington,

Jerusalem telegram No. 376 repeated to you as BRITF No. 397. Palestine budget for 1948-49. I enderso the views expressed in paragraph 3. Reply should be that it is improcateable for the present Palestine Government to propers budget for the full year as estimates of Fevenue and expenditure must be conditioned by plans and policy of the Commission. Rudget is being prepared for months of April and May 1948 and collection of revenue will, so far as is practicable, be continued by present government up to the termination of the Mandate. It is proposed that arrangements for transfer of assets, including any liquid balances, and liabilities should form the subject of discussion with the Commission. subject of discussion with the Commission.

Coples cent to:-

Treasury

Mr. W. Russell-Edmunds. Mr. H.R. Apperley. Mr. J.G.S. Beith.

Foreign Office Cabinet Offices Col. Sherman.

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES AMENDED COPY (corrections a underlined)

Oyphor (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESKINE (den. dir A. Cumingham)

D. 15th Fobruary, 1948,

To 170 decreets

Acaresasa to the company Repeated to U.A. elemin

THE ROLL BRIDGE SECTION

(Wash) with

Year talogram No. 525 (10 . 37 for U.H. helogaloom) one U.K. Delegation telegram to Foreign of too Mo 375 (Your telegram to me No. 485).

Budges for months of april and nov. 1948, mor in advanced claim and I expect that complete draft figures will be available and of February.

Draft budger prepared with the blank columns so the life area of the life and life. 1915, can be inserted as required.

- Proposal that this Government should propose outgot for fruencial year ending 31st Moreh 1949, would necessiately complete regelary of will work maderable to date and it is mos recommended than desinates up to the for ination of the Pandate should be subject to any delay,
- The suggest that there are absolutely prescudorent provided desections to propertion of bulget for living 23.123.00
- form ability and the sounded brond theory and an express for a company of the com Day in all Ag
- The stand be improped to empat legable team . . sames aversay recent the end of Moy at the he total same which and legislation would have to be revised by accommor ndesimbalantes to much ownholzenous tentus us may actually spine (hars would be no object at the entances) the mount of Legipheredon;
- on a complete party of the constituent of the const 3045 12 51 66
- And there there recovers I thunk from would sogree that the Complete on a pageon direct by mean a fier watch they man amedig appropriately

Troasney

- Mr. V. Ruesoll-Edmunds.

- Mr. H.A. Appealay. - Mr. J.O.E. Bolan.

For eign Office Ca inst Offices

- Colonel Shermun.

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Copsan nent to:-

Next Paper.

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.376 6th February, 1948.

D. 12.42 a.m. 7th February, 1948.

R. 6.25 a.m. 7th February, 1948.

IMEDIATE

Addressed to High Commissioner Jerusalem telegram
No.74 of February 6th repeated for information to Foreign
Office for Colonial Office.

SECRET

My telegrams Nos. 64 and 71.

Following for Gurny from Fletcher-Cooke.

[Begins].

Federspiel on behalf of the Commission informed us this afternoon that Commission would welcome the use of Qir airfield as their headquarters. They would like it to remain Royal Air Force property but be placed at their disposal without charge. He did not (repeat not) exclude the possibility of the Commission paying rent (and presumably they should in any case be required to pay dilapidation charges) although he seemed to think purchase would not (repeat not) be possible. In any event, Commission would like to come to some arrangement about this.

- 3. Grateful for early information as to the terms upon which wir could be made available for Commission.
- 4. I have also been informed late tonight that four (4) senior Secretariat Officers and two (2) lady secretaries (who could share a room if necessary) expect to arrive by air on or about 19th February. In view of uncertainties of air travel firm date cannot be given at this stage but Commission would be grateful if provisional arrangements for accommodation and security could be made and if information could be given as to what arrangements are contemplated.

[Ends].

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and to Telegraph Branch Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

6853

13:00

INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher(C.T.F.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 11th February, 1948.
R. 11th " 15.15 hrs.

TEMEDIATIS

Bo. 345 Secret

Addressed to UKDEL New York No. 357 (Washington please pass) Repeated to S. of S.

Your telegram No.74 contained in Colonial Office telegram No.483.

Accommodation.

Following for Fletcher Cooke from Gurney.

we had banked on being able to put Commission's staff into the Y.M.C.A., but it now transpires that all latter's staff would leave at once and this possibility is therefore ruled out. If they go into the Eden or other Jewish Hotel, we cannot be responsible for their security, we are considering putting them into police quarters in Zone C, but this will be fairly uncomfortable. Anywhere else they will require their own domestic staff. In these circumstances, which show our real, if slightly fantastic, difficulties, much the bast course would be for McCabe or other officer dealing with accommodation to come to (7 slone) about a week in advance of the rest of the postty, so that we assist him to arrange whatever alternative he selects.

- (? Agir) will remain Air Ministry property and we assume that H.M. Government will permit the Commission to use it free of charge. There are only some 80 R.A.F. there now who are due to leave 21st February. Buildings have already been looted and those that remain will require substantial re-decoration for which we assume the Commission will engage their own contractor after inspection by their officer.
- On another subject, you may like to know that investigation shows that Jewish allegations that British Police blew up the Palestine Post are quite unfounded and we shall make a statement on this scon.

Copy sant to:-

fr. H. Beeley. Foreign Office

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| Last Paper. | (Minute | 8.) |
| / 796 - References. | | 243. 14/2 |
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| (Action (Index.) completed.) | | |

Next Paper.

30471 F.O.P

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Reference:-

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Cypher/OTP

7 FEB 1948 FINTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.362
D. 5.10 p.m. 6th February, 1948
6th February, 1948 R.11.00 p.m. 6th February, 1948

IMPORTANT SECRET

Addressed to High Commissioner Jerusalem telegram No.71 February 6th, repeated to Foreign Office, (For Colonial Office) and Saving to Sashington.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher-Cooke.

[Begins].

Your telegram No. 313 (repeated to Colonial Office No. 298).

Please see paragraph 8 of my telegram No.64 (repeated to Colonial Office No.331). We have not (repeat not) yet received Commission's proposals regarding advance party but Bunche told me a few days ago that press report referred to was not (repeat not) correct.

2. I have explained position to Bunche who will, I feel sure, enable me to give you adequate notice.

Foreign Office please pass important to Jerusalem and to Colonial Office.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

30471 F.O.P

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be the <u>de facto</u> or <u>de jure</u> government. In any case its title to be the government of Palestine rests on the resolution of the General Assembly.

(5) H.M.G. will recognise the United Nations Commission as the government to whom the assets of the Government of Palestine should be transferred.

> *N.B. I am not clear that either from the legal or practical point of view I see the point of the sentence in the Colonial Office letter at the top of the second page, especially as the Colonial Office (I am not sure rightly) are I understand boggling at anything like a formal transfer of the assets.

(6) The present employees of the Palestine administration are the servants of the Crown of the U.K. and like of its government of Palestine. present contracts of employment are automatically terminated when His Majesty ceases to be responsible for the government of Palestine, because they never agreed to serve any other authority haltn.

in regus

We Bourso 12th February, 1948.

Trest telegram Letter W C.O.

The sent (mo. 390 BUXDE)

9. P. P. W. D. E. Watheron & D. L. M' Beeley 15-842/15-9/11 14/-

Concesión sent de N.y.

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From U.K. Delegation to United Nations)

No. 378.

D. 2.17. p.m. 7th February
1948.

7th February 1948.

R. 7.41. p.m. 7th February 1948

Repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem, Washington, Saving.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 378 7th
February repeated to High Commissioner Jerusalem and
saving to Washington.
My telegram No. 375.
Palestine.

Federspiel also expressed the view that on basis of theory stated in paragraph 1 of my telegram under reference, Commission would be entitled to claim transfer to itself of all assets of the Government of Palestine. As it is intended that all assets of the Government of Palestine will in fact be transferred, the Commission will presumably be satisfied on this point when they are informed about it.

2. I believe however that they will consider the decision on transfer of assets inconsistent with the policy followed with regard to contracts of employment of Palestine civil servants. As reported in my telegram under reference, Federspiel takes the view that these contracts will not automatically be terminated; and he would apparently regard the employed officials who run the machinery of Government as being just as much "assets" as Government buildings etc which will be transferred. I should be grateful for your views on this point which you may wish to bear in mind in considering paragraph 3 (I) of my telegram under reference.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 75.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem.]

O 371 / 685

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....



Indian's

The Church Mouse, Gt. smith street, London, s.v. 1.

rebruary 11, 1940.

My Reference ...75072/1-59/15.

Your Reference

1818 4 31

My dear Buly,

With reference to hew York tolegrans to Foreign Office Los. 575 and 576, we have consulted our Legal Advisors on the points raised by hr. Federapiel on the legal meaning of "termination of the handate". They advise up rollows.

Palestine is clearly not a "legal severeign" state as argued in para. 2 or telegram No. 575. It is a Iterritory administered under mandate by His Lajesty who controls its receign relations (Article 12 of the /mundate). Palestine is a territory under the protection of the British Jrown and its inhabitants are pritish protected persons. The Government of Fulestine is the Eritish Crown and the officers of the Palestine Government are the servants of the Jrown. On the 15th hay the Grown will give up the government of ralestine and it follows that the present covernment of ralestine will thereupon cease to exist. The territory called Palestine remains, but it will come under one or more new governments and it may or may not become one or more sovereign states. The legal title which will be enjoyed by the successor government or governments is a matter which could be argued at length and on which we should not wish to express a conclusive opinion. There is, however, no transfer of sovereighty and we have already expressed the view that if the Johnission is to have any legal basis for its authority in ralsstine it can only be the resolution of the General Assembly.

منظل ومردت والانطفاط الما

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It follows from the above that for the assets of the present Government to pass to a new government they will have to be transferred. This is a matter for agreement between the parties. Regarding officers of the administration they are the employees of the Crown in right of its government of Palestine, and on that Government ceasing to exist their employment ends. Any employment with a new government would have to form the subject of a new contract between the officer and the new government. Even if there were a formal transfer of authority between the outgoing government and its successor the matter of assets and obligations and the position of officers would have to be covered by an agreement. It would clearly, even in those circumstances, be open for an officer to leave his employment on the date or transfer when he could reasonable claim to be compensated for his loss of office.

If your Legal Advisers agree with this opinion you may feel able to draft a reply to New York on the legal issues raised in the two telegrams under reference. As in our view the contracts and appointments of officers of the Palestine Government must be terminated on the relinquishment of the mandate we propose to take steps to that end. We will shortly be telegraphing to New York about the communication to be made to the Commission regarding our proposals for termination benefits. We should only say to the Commission at this stage that, subject to our views on the legal position and the action necessarily following from these views, we shall do nothing which will prevent the commission from continuing to employ all officials in office on the same terms as they enjoy at present and with the same rights, on the understanding that it will be open to the officials concerned voluntarily to accept or refuse any offer made by the Johnnission.

ne are seeking the views of the ralestine Government on para. 5(II) of telegram ho. 575 and will be drafting a separate communication to hew York on this issue. In the meantime we may be able to get off a telegram on the

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purely legal issues and promise further communication on our proposals regarding compensation benefits and on the Budget.

Jama we, Little Valluson

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

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E 1318/4/31.

1)th rebruary, 1946.

My dear Matheson,

please refer to your letter No. 75372/159/15
of the 11th rebruary, summarising the views of your
Legal Advisers on New York telegrams No. 375 and
No. 378. I have now consulted the Legal Advisers here, and have draited a reply to New York in the light of their opinion and your letter. I have not yet submitted the draft here, but I hope we can get it off tomorrow if by then I can have your concurrence or amendments.

(H. Beeley).

W. A. C. Mathieson, Esq. M. B. E., Colonial Office.

371



The Church House, Gt. smith street, London, S. a. 1.

rebruary 14, 1948.

My Reference 7,5872/159/15.

Your Reference

1818 4 3

My dea Buley,

Thank you for your letter, 2.1010/4/51, of the loth represely with which you enclosed a graft reply to New York telegrams no. 375 and no. 378. He agree with the arart subject to the rollowing amendments.

rara. o to read: "H.m. Government will recognize the United Lations Commission as the authority with whom to make an agreement regarding the transfer of the assets of the Government of Palestine."

range. y to read: "subject to the views set ? out above on the legal position of the action necessarily rollowing from these views, all possible assistance will be given to the Johnission in making arrangements for continuing the employment or Palestinian orricials in office on the same terms etc."

Journ wer, Eight Makierin

Registry No. E 1818/4/31.

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Draft. telegram: NEW YORK

Telegram.

No. 1990

(Date) Solution

Repeat to:-

Jerusalem, lashington.

Leger Advisor

XXOXXXX Cypher.

Distribution:

World organisation.

Copies to:—

Pol. incelation

F. O.,

February, 194 8.

Despatched

M.

SECRET GIANT

Addressed to U.K. delegation, New York, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Washington.

Zyour tels. No. 375 and No. 378.7 The following are our comments on the legal issues raised by Felerapiel.

- 2. Palestine is today a legal entity, but it is not a sovereign state. Palestine is a territory administered under mandate by His Majesty in respect of the U.K., who is entirely responsible both for its internal administration and for its foreign affairs.
- 3. After the 15th May Palestine will continue to be a legal entity but it will still not be a sovereign state because it will not be immediately self-governing. The authority responsible for its administration will however have changed.
- 4. Where the sovereignty of Palestine lies at the present moment is a disputed and perhaps academic legal question on which writers have empressed about fifteen different conclusions. Where the severeignty of Palestine will lie after 15th May is perhaps also a question on which different views will be held, but, so far as H.M. Government are aware, it is a question which it is unnecessary to answer so far as any practical issues are concerned.

TO 685

/ 5.

Commission will be the Government of Palestine. It does not seem very material whether it is considered to be the <u>de facto</u> or the <u>de jure</u> government. In any case its title to be the government of Palestine will rest on the resolution of the General Assembly.

6. H.M. Government will recognise the U.N. Commission as the government to whom the assets of the Government of Palestine should be transferred.

Administration are the servants of the Crown of the U.K. in right of this government of Palestine. Their present contracts of employment are automatically terminated when His Majesty ceases to be responsible for the government of Palestine, because they never agreed to serve any other authority than His Majesty.

8. The Colonial Office are seeking views of the High Commissioner on paragraph 3(II) of your telegram No. 375. We will telegraph again on their proposals regarding compensation benefits and the budget.

9. Subject to the views set out above **Fon** the legal position and the action necessarily following from those views, nething will be to prevent the Commission from continuing to employ all officials in office on the same terms as they enjoy at present and with the same rights, on the understanding that it will to accept or refuse any offer made by the Commission.

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NG TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Tall proper assistance will be given to the Commission in making arrangements for continuing the employment of

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Cypher/OTP E1818/4/31 Secret WORLD ORGANISATION DISTAIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 690

D. 9.30 p.m. 14th February, 1948.

14th February, 1948.

Repeated to: Jerusalem.

Washington No. 1877.

TIMEDIATE SECRET GLANT

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation, New York, telegram Ne.690 of 14th February, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Washington.

[Your telegrams Nos. 375 and 378.]

The following are our comments on the legal issues raised by Federspiel.

- 2. Palestine is-to-day a legal entity, but it is not a sovereign state. Palestine is a territory administered under mandate by His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom, who is entirely responsible both for its internal administration and for its foreign affairs,
- 5. After the 15th May Palestine will continue to be a legal entity but it will still not be a sovereign state because it will not be immediately self-governing. The authority responsible for its administration will however have changed.
- 4. Where the sovereignty of Palestine lies at the present moment is a disputed and perhaps academic legal question on which writers have expressed a number of different conclusions. Where the sovereignty of Palestine will lie after 15th May is perhaps also a question on which different views will be held, but, so far as His which different views will be held, but, so far as His lajesty's Government are aware, it is a question which it is unnecessary to answer so far as any practical issues are concerned.
- will be the Government of Palestine. It does not seem very material whether it is considered to be the de facto or the de jure government. In any case its title to be the government of Palestine will rest on the resolution of the General Assembly.

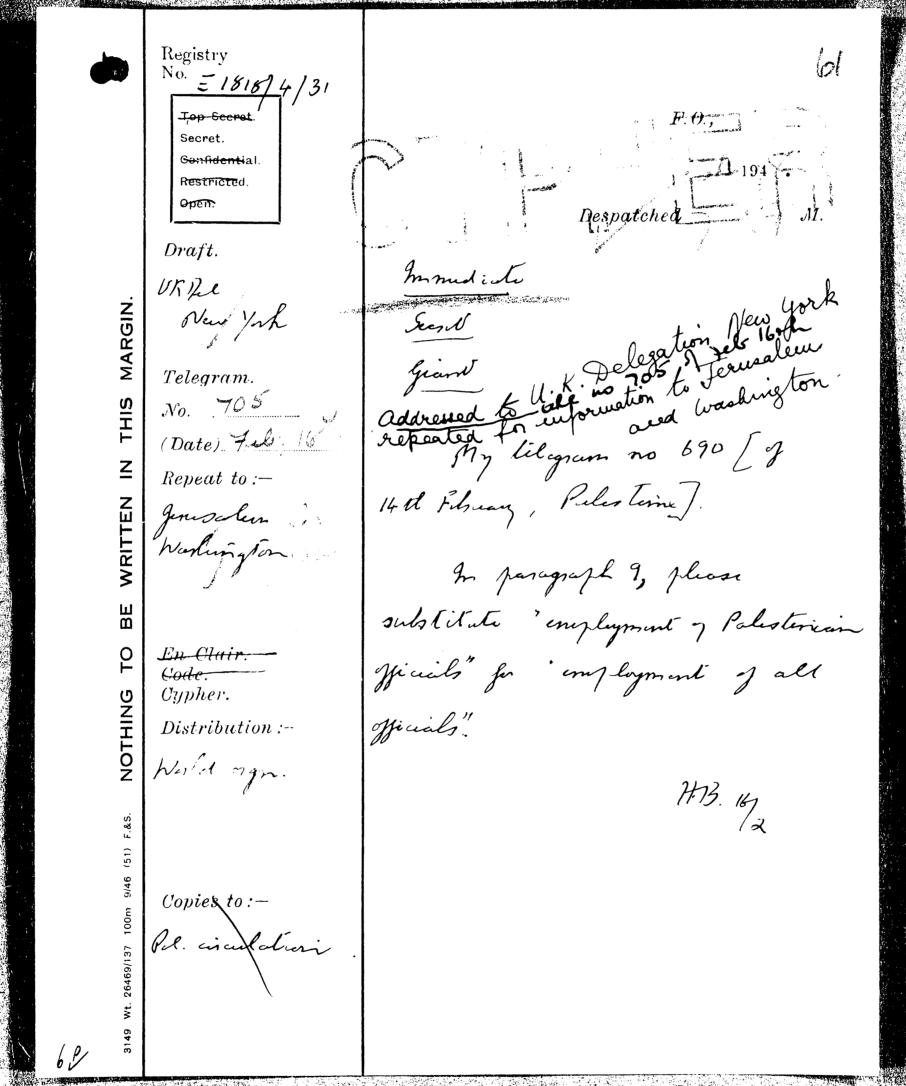
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6. His Majesty's Government will recognise the United Mations Commission as the authority with which to make an agreement regarding the transfer of the assets of the Government of Palestine.

- 7. The present employees of the Palestine Administration are the servants of the Crown of the United Kingdom in right of its government of Palestine. United Kingdom in right of its government of Palestine. Their present contracts of employment are automatically terminated when his Majesty ceases to be responsible for the government of Palestine, because they never agreed to serve any other authority than His Majesty.
- 8. The Colonial Office are seeking views of the High Commissioner on paragraph 3 (II) of your telegram No. 375. He will telegraph again on their proposals regarding compensation benefits and the budget.
- 9. Subject to the views set out above on the legal position and the action necessarily following from those views, all proper assistance will be given to the Commission in making arrangements for continuing the employment of all officials in office on the same terms as they enjoy at present and with the same rights, on the understanding that it will be open to the officials concerned voluntarily to accept or refuse any offer made by the Commission. by the Commission.

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Cypher/Olf E 1818/4/51. Secret. "ORLD ORGANISATION DESTRUBUTION.

<u>r'Rum r'ursign ur'rich iu Ush Yüka.</u>

(To U.K. Delegation to United Nations).

No. 705.

15th February, 1948.

D. 7.55 p.m. 15th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem via 5.0., Washington No. 1904.

Tamedian'. SECRET. GIANT.

Addressed to U.M. Delegation New York, telegram No. 705 of February 15th, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Washington.

my telegram No. 690 [of 14th February, Palestine].

in paragraph 9, please substitute "employment of Palestinian officials" for "employment of all officials".

0:0

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En Clair

DEPARTS LIMITAL

1819

FROM BRIEUT TO FORBIGN OFFICE

No.99
6th February, 1948.
R.1.56 p.m. 7th February, 1948.

According to a United Press message from London dated 4th February which has been quoted widely in local press, Secretary of State for War announced in Commons that some of the reinforcements now embarking for Middle East would probably be sent to Salestine. This news has caused a certain uneasiness and some adverse comment in the press.

2. If the report is correct I should be grateful to receive by telegram text of relevant part of speech and any comments that may be aseful in dealing with enquiries.

[Copy sent to Fiddle Bast Secretariat].

ВВВ

EB (B)

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Registry No. E1819/4/31 Top-Secret. F. O., Secret. **JGSB €**onfidential 18th February, 1948. Restricted. Open. Despatched М. Draft. BEIRUT Addressed to Beirut Telegram No. of Your Telegram No. 99 [of February 6th: Telegram. Reinforcements for Palestine.] (Date) Following is text of reply to parliamentary question by Secretary of State for War on Feb. 3 Repeat to:— Begins: Reinforcements are not sent direct from this country to Palestine. They are sent to the Middle East and posted from there in Z accordance with the needs of units. A ship sailing with reinforcements for the Middle East, including soldiers under 19, left this country yesterday. I am seeing to it that where possible soldiers under 19 are not posted from the Middle East to units in Palestine. I can, however, give no guarantee of this. It must En Clair. be subject to the exigencies of the Service, as Code. -Gypher. it is essential that units in Palestine are Distribution:--maintained at adequate strength at this juncture. It will be realised that as units are gradually Departmental withdrawn from Palestine so the number of reinforcements required for that country is being reduced. Ends. Copies to:— JB Feb. 18

En c**lair** E1819/4/51

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BEIRUT

No. 117 February 18th, 1948.

D. 9.03 p.m. February 18th, 1948.

Your telegram No. 99 [of February 6th: Reinforcements for Palestine].

Following is text of reply to Parliamentary Question by Secretary of State for War on February 3rd.

[Tegins]

Reinforcements are not sent direct from this country to Palestine. They are sent to the Middle Mast and posted from there in accordance with the needs of units. A ship sailing with reinforcements for the Middle Mast, including soldiers under 19, left this country yesterday. I am seeing to it that where possible soldiers under 19 I am seeing to it that where possible soldiers under 19 are not posted from the fiddle Mast to units in Palestine. It must be I can, however, give no guarantee of this. It must be subject to the exigencies of the Service, as it is essential subject to the exigencies of the Service, as it is essential that units in Palestine are maintained at adequate strength at this juncture. It will be realised that as units are gradually withdrawn from Palestine so the number of regradually withdrawn from Palestine so the number of regradually withdrawn from Palestine so the number of re-

[snds]

[Copy sent to Middle Mast Secretariat]

SSSSS

From: - Major H.L.E.C. Leask, D.S.O., M.B.E.. THE WAR OFFICE, Tele:- WHI 9400 WHITEHALL, S.W.1. MO4/BM/2177 /8/9 4 1/ February, 1948.

Dear Buth, 20 34 Tells for full 18

Reference your telephone conversation with Crockatt on 16 February concerning Beirut telegram No. 99 dated 6th February.

I have the following comments to make on the relevant statement by the Secretary of State for War, which is recorded in Hansard of Tuesday, 3rd February, Columns 251 and 252:-

- (a) There is no question of Palestine being reinforced with additional units. The Secretary of State referred, in his statement, merely to routine reinforcement of units still in Palestine to replace soldiers who have been sent home on repatriation, demobilisation etc or evacuated sick.
- (b) Even though a unit may be due to leave Palestine in a very short time, the nature of its duties in Palestine until the date of its departure, may make it essential to keep it up to strength until the last moment.
- (c) If reinforcements are earmarked for a particular unit, which is heavily committed, it is not the normal practice for them to wait until such a unit is relieved of its commitment, however soon that may be.

I hope that the above comments will be of use to you in replying to Beirut.

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., Eastern Department, Foreign Office.

Your smuly astherach.

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Registry No. E1819/4/31 Top Sceret. Secret. JGSB Confidential: 15 18th February, 1948. Restricted. Open. Draft. CONFIDENTIAL BE LAUT Addressed to Beirut Telegram No. Telegram. My immediately preceding telegram. There is no question of Palestine being (Date) reinforced with additional units. Statement MARGIN. referred to routine reinforcement of units Repeat to: still in Palestine to replace soldiers repatriated, demobilised or evacuated owing to illness. 2. Even if units may be due to leave Z Palestine very shortly the nature of their WRITTEN duties may require them to be kept up to strength until the last moment. JB Feb. 18 En Glair. Code. 0 Distribution:---Departmental Copies to:-War Office

DEPARTMENTAL.

Cypher/OTP E1819/4/31 Confidential FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BEIRUT. No.118 18th February, 1948. D: 2.30 p.m. 19th February, 1948.

Confidential.

My immediately preceding telegram.

There is no question of Palestine being reinforced with additional units. Statement referred to routine reinforcement of units still in Palestine to replace soldiers repatriated, demobilised or evacuated owing to illness.

2. Even if units are due to leave Palestine very shortly the nature of their duties may require them to be kept up to strength until the last moment.

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10 FIE 1948 to for the Bound of the 15 rd.

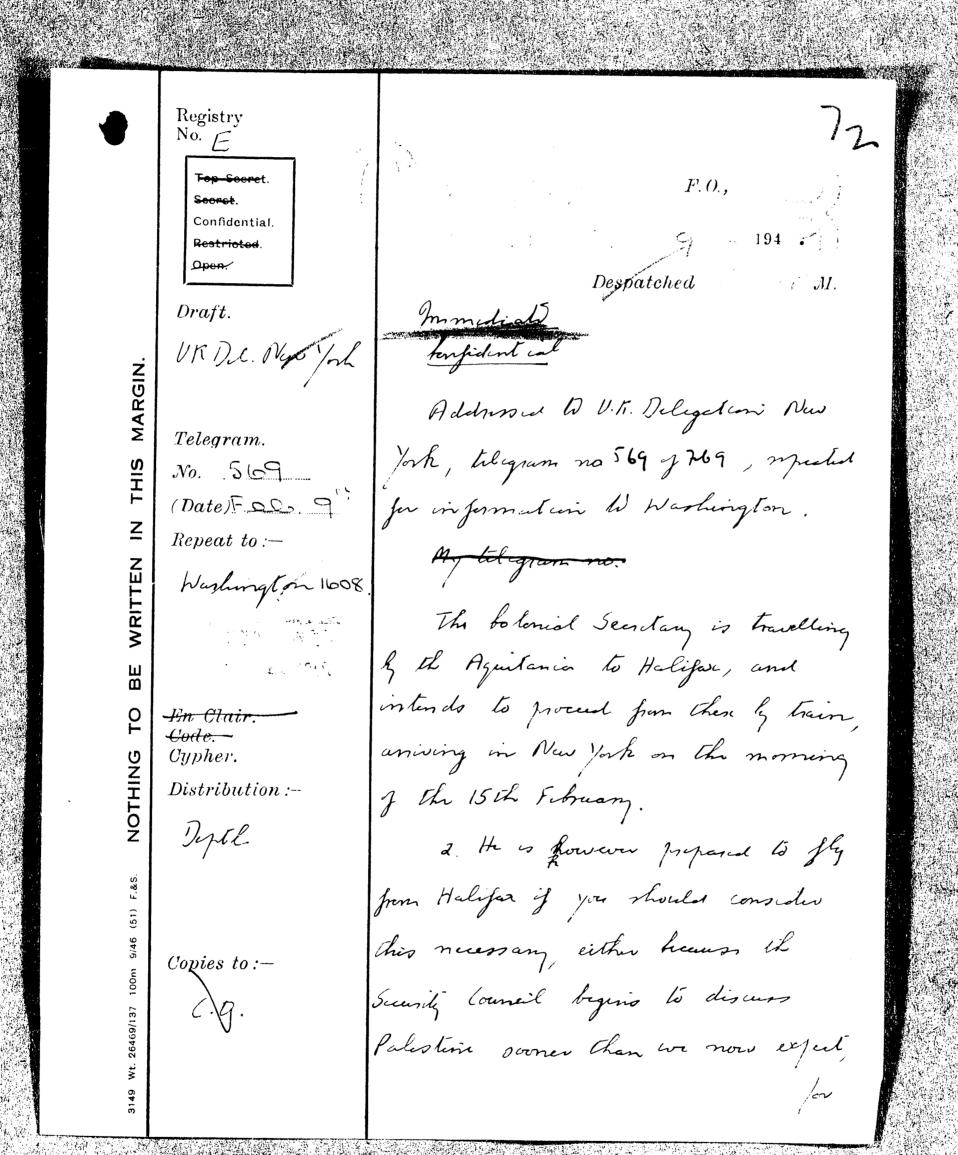
As you know, the Colonial Seculting intends to go from Halifax to her York by intends to go from Halifax to her York by the 15 rd.

About the Security Commid should be asked to a delayed or should be a capitania" to delayed or should be a capitania" to delayed to horsely forces and have to fly down to her York.

Anith, Colonial affine, asks of we could seed off a til. to his wow york asking whates they could lit us know york asking whates they could like you please to this?

Could you please to this?

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or because the Aquitania is delayed. 3. Please let us know not later than the 12th if you think this change of plans will be necessary. WRITTEN H-73. 9/ **Q**

Cypher/OTP E Confidential

DEPARTMENTAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NET YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 569
9th February, 1948 D: 5.02 p.m. 9th February, 1948

Repeated to: Washington No. 1608

IN EDIATE CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York, telegram No. 569 of February 9th, repeated for information to Washington.

The Colonial Secretary is travelling by the Aquitania to Halifax, and intends to proceed from there by train, arriving in New York on the morning of the 15th February.

- 2. He is however prepared to fly from Halifax if you should consider this necessary, either because the Security Council begins to discuss Palestine sooner than we now expect, or because the Aquitania is delayed.
- 5. Please let us know not later than the 12th if you think this change of plans will be necessary.

G G G G

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OF

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 448.

D. 12.40 p.m. 12th February, 1948.

12th February, 1948. R. 6.40 p.m. 12th February, 1948.

Repeated to Washington Saving.

IMMEDIATE. CONFIDENTIAL.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 448 of 12th February, and repeated for information to Washington Saving.

Your telegram No. 569. E

Palestine.

Special report is not yet ready and there is no prospect of discussion in Council before next week. There therefore seems no need to alter schedule.

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM ME YORK TO FOREIGH OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 391

D. 1.40 p;m. 9th February, 1948.

9th February, 1948.

R. 6.50 p.m. 9th February, 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem Washington Saving

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GIANT

10 FEB 1948

Addressed Foreign Office telegram No. 391 9th February repeated for information to Jerusalem and daving to washington.

Your telegram No. 543.

Palestine.

I am informing Commission of paragraph 1 and also of expected arrival of Colonial Secretary, which has been reported by Reuters from London. Incidentally you will no doubt send in due course necessary credentials for Ir. Creech-Jones; cf. my telegram No. 19.

- 2. With reference to point (1) of paragraph 1 Federspiel indicated to me recently that Commission might find it useful to send one or two of its members to London for discussion of specific points. I have therefore worded invitation "Discussions with Members of Commission".
- 3. I presume that point (3) in paragraph 1 of your telegram implies that there is no (repeat nc) question of modifying date of 15th May should Commission elect to go to Palestine before May 17th (cf. paragraph 2 of my telegram No. 325) but that only question at issue is whether fortnight's overlap should be extended. Please confirm.

Foreign Office please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 76.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

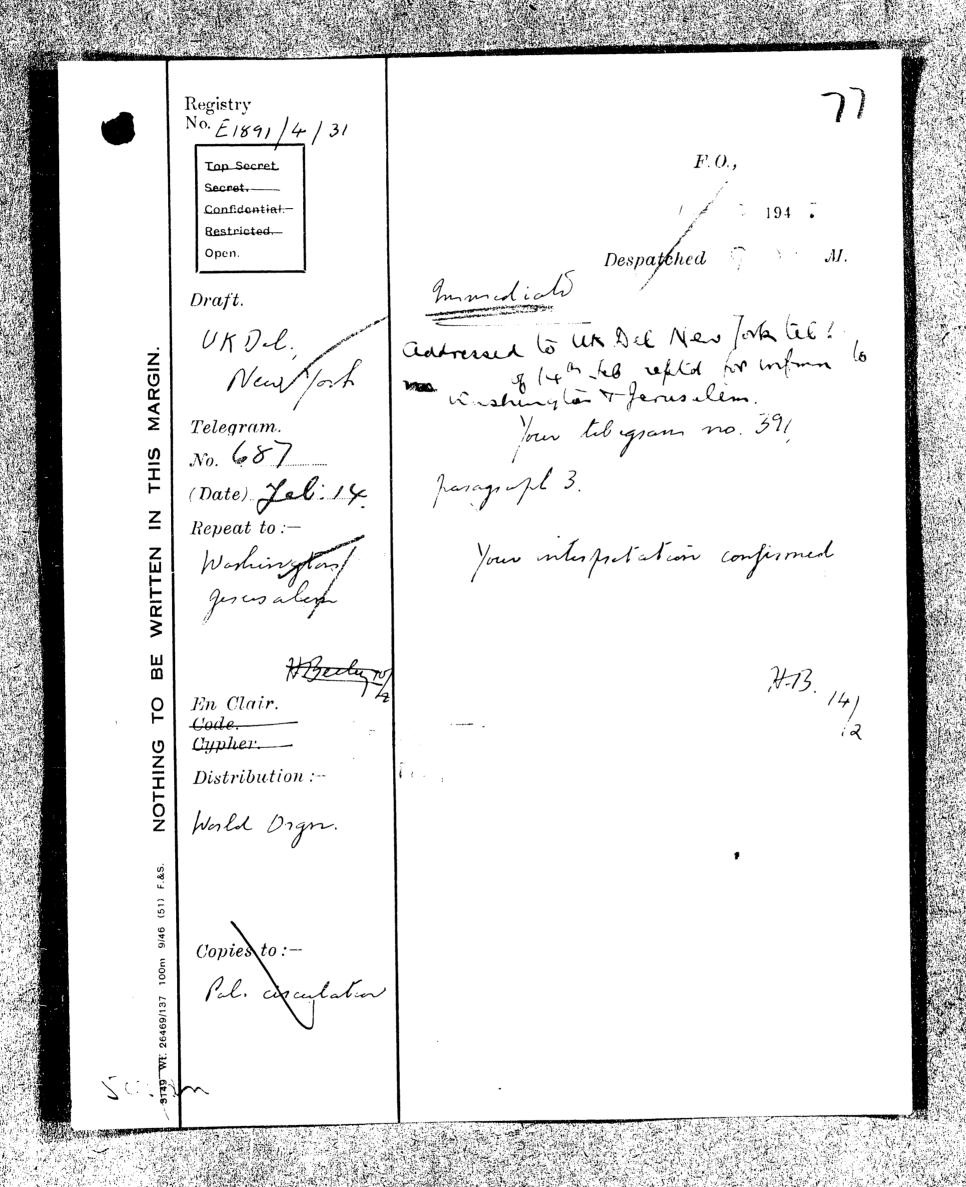
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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTAIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 687

D. 9.51 p.m. 14th February, 1948.

14th February, 1948.

nepeated to:

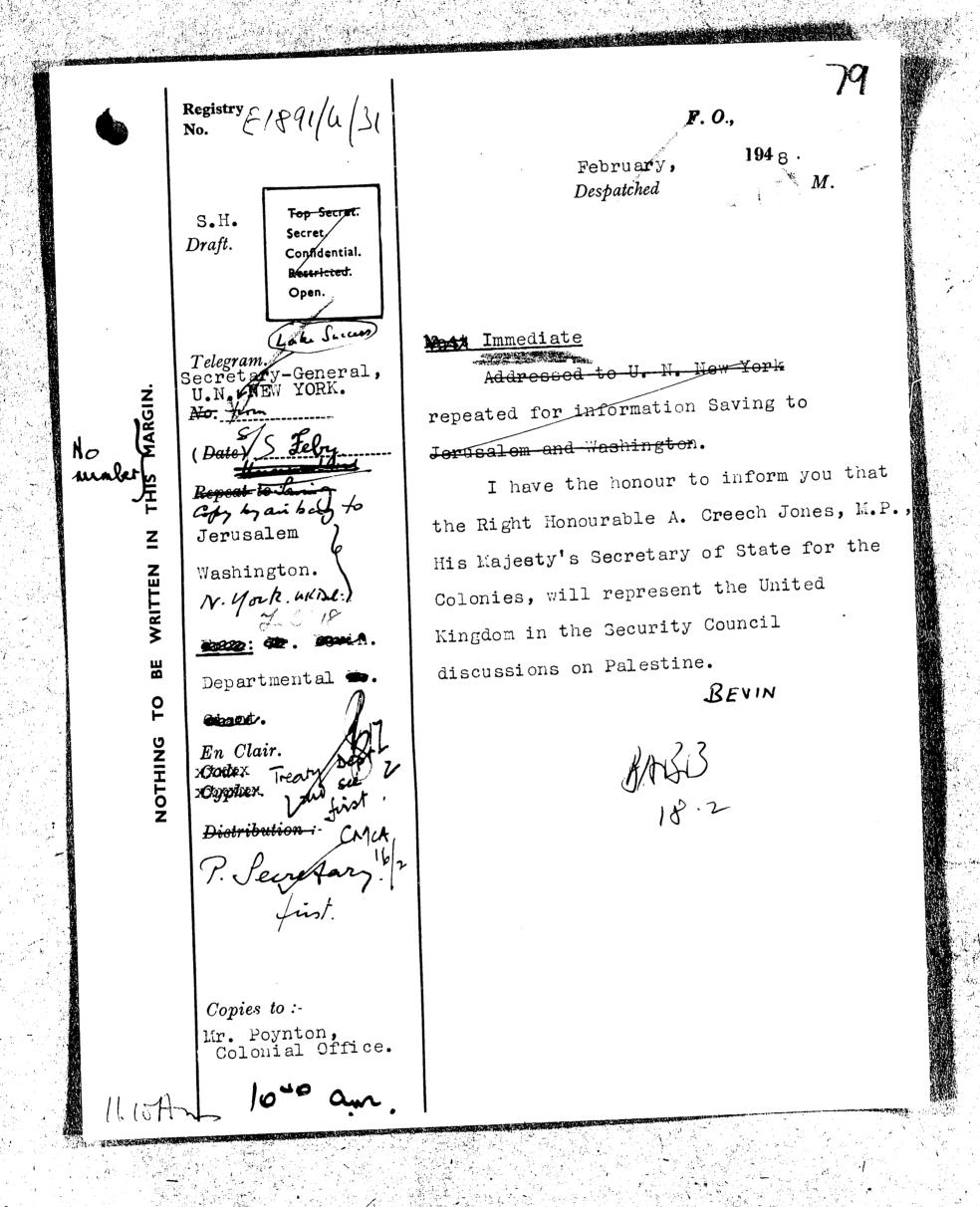
Washington No. 1871. Jerusalcm.

Than DIATE

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation. New York telegram No. 687 of 14th February, repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

Your telegram No. 391, paragraph 3. Your interpretation confirmed.

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En Clair . E. 1891/4/31

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations).

Unnumbered.

D. 11.21 a.m. 18th February, 1948.

IMMEDIATE

I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable A. Creech Jones, M.P., His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, will represent the United Kingdom in the Security Council discussions on Palestine.

BEVIN.

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WORLD ORGATISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FORFIGN CFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No.392

9th February, 1948

R. 8.30 p.m. 9th February, 1948

R. 8.30 p.m. 9th February, 1948

Repeated for Information to Washington Saving.

IM.EDIATE

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GIANT

10 FEB 1948

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 392 of 9th February, repeated for information to Washington Saving.

Your telegram Mo.545.-E

Parliamentary question concerning arrival of Commission in Palestine.

No objection. Following is remainder of text.

[Begins].

I have the honour to inform you that I have been directed by the United Nations Palestine Commission to communicate to you its views regarding the answer given by you on behalf of your Government at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Commission on 30th January 1948 to one of the questions which the Commission had presented to you on 19th January.

You will recall that the second of the questions relating to the Commission's discharge of its administrative responsibilities was as follows:

"Is it to be understood from Sir Alexander's statement to the Commission at its sixth meeting on 14th January that his Government would be "prepared to agree to the Commission's arrival in Palestine shortly before the mandate is terminated, in order that there may be an overlap of say, a fortnight during which the Commission can take up its responsibilities", that the Government of the United Kingdom would not regard favourably a decision of the Commission to come to Palestine at an earlier date if the Commission should consider this necessary for the discharge of its functions"?

Your formal reply to this question stated that:

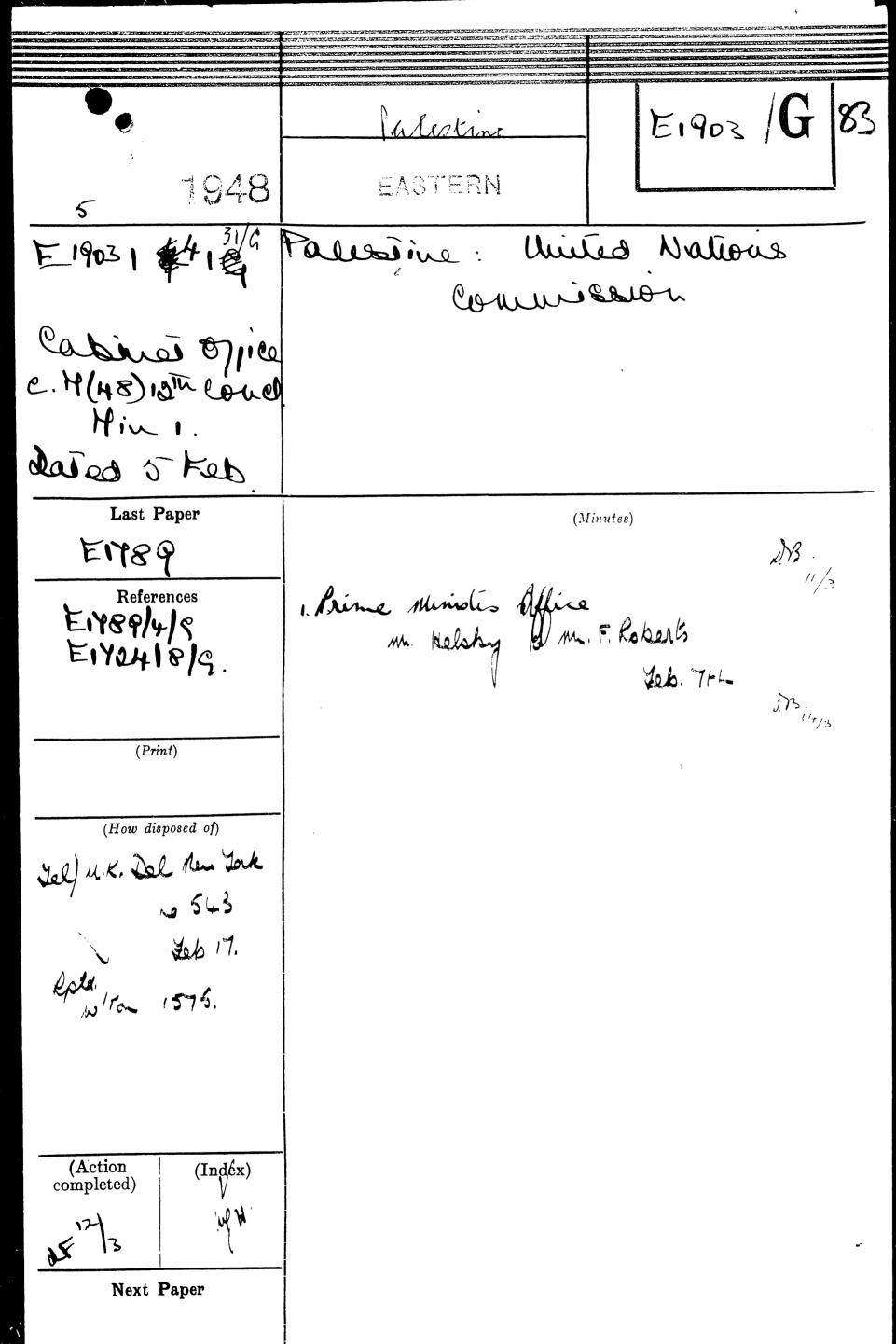
"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would not regard favourably any proposal by the Commission to proceed to Palestine earlier than two weeks before the date of the termination of the mandate".

[Ends].

2. Letter continues "I am to inform you" etc. as in my telegram No.325. k k k

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Sibriet Backwoons (48) 12th Mg E1903
5 Feb.1948 84

PALESTINE

(Previous Reference: C.M.(48) 8th Conclusions, Minute 6)

1. The Cabinet considered a memorandum by the Foreign Secretary and the Secretary of State for the Colonies (0.P.(48) #2) seeking guidance on the attitude to be adopted by the United Kingdom Delegation when the report of the United Mations Commission on Palestine was discussed by the Security Council and proposing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should go to New York to luad the Delegation. They also had before them memorands by the Secretary of State for the Colonies (C.P. (48) 40 and 41) 6.2, describing the present situation in Palestine and summarising the statements made on behalf of His Majesty's Government on their attitude to the implementation of the United Hations Plan.

Arrival of Palestine

The Cubinet were informed that the United United Nations Nations Commission had asked that His Majesty's Commission in Government should reconsider their refusal to permit them to onter Palestine more than two weeks before the termination of the Mandate on 15th May. If no concession were made on this point, we should be open to criticism for failing to give the Commission the minimum co-operation necessary to enable them to discharge their tosk. On the other hand, the Commission's arrival in Palestine would so gravely affect the security situation as to render impossible the task of maintaining civil administration over the whole country for more than a very limited period; and a longer period of everlap would increase the risk or open conflict with the Arabs, since it would be difficult for us to avoid the appearance of collaboration in the enforcement of the partition plan. The High Commissioner for Palestine, after consultation with the General Officer Commanding, had stated on 4th February that the Carlier arrival of the Commission would increase profitly the risk of a breakd which the withdrawl plans.

> Ministers took the view that the first tash of the United Kingdom Delogation should be to explain and defend the policy which His Majesty's Government had pursued in recent months, and to rebut any criticism of their attitude towards the United Hations. It was, however, important to convince the Commission of our readiness to give them all possible hely within the limits of the policy which had been clearly laid down during the meeting of the General Assembly, and any desire on the part of the Commission to come to London for further discussions should be encouraged. The Commission might also be informed that facilities would be given for a nucleus of their staff to proceed to Palestine well in advance of 1st May. While the Cabinet did not wish at this stage to reach a final decision on whether the period of overlap might be extended, they thought that the United Kingdom Dologation might indicate that this was a matter which could be discussed when the Commission came to London. - It would be proferable that any indication of our willingness to help the Commission on these lines should be given to them in private rather than amnounced at a meeting of the Security Council.

James Sal the

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Evaluation

The Cabinet were reminded that the United of Ter Aviv Nations plan of partition provided that the Mandatory Power should use its bost endogwours to ensure that on area situated in the territory of the Jewish State, including a comport and minterland adequate to provide facilities for a substantial immigration, should be evacuated net later than 1st February. The Commission hed been informed that His Majesty's Government were not prepared to comply with this requirement. This decision had been taken on the ground that to evacuate Tel Aviv would not only cause a grave deterioration in - the internal security situation, but also render it impossible for the Arab States to maintain their existing policy of restraint.

> It was argod that our refusal sociously projudiced the Jews by depriving them of freeden to import arms; and the suggestion was made that it was unfair to enforce a rigid control over the importation of arms for use by the Jews in view of the ease with which the Palestinian Arabs could obtain arms from neighbouring countries. The general view of the Cabinet was, however, that no relaxation of the control over the importation of arms would be justifiable.

Progressive transfer of power to United Nations Commission

The Cabinet were reminded that the United Nations plan of partition provided for the gradual transfer of power to the Commission by the progressive withdrawal of the civil caministration. The Commission had been informed that his Majosty's Government were unable to gree to this and that it was their intention to maintain the civil administration ever the whole of Palestine until 15th May, when the Mandate would be terminated and the civil administration would cease to exist. It was emplained that good progress had in fact already been made with the devolution of power within Palestine to local authorities in predominantly Arab and Jewish arous and that this process would continue Juring the remaining period of the British administration. It would thus be possible to lay foundations on which the successor authorities could ultimately build.

There was general agreement trut it would not be possible to accede to any proposal for the progressive transfer of power before the 15th May. It was pointed out, however, that the termination of the Mandate for the whole of Palestine on one day might create serious legal and administrative problems. It would, for instance, be necessary to make provision either for the continuance of the existing law of Palestine after 15th May or for another legal system to take its place. Accordingly when the Commission came to London, we ought not to refuse to discuss with them any reasonable proposals for facilitating the transfer of responsibility on the termination of the Mandate.

Enforcement by an force

The Jewish Agency had represented to the of partition Security Council that they should send an international force to Palostine to only ree partition and the international United Nations Commission were expected to make a similar request. Any intermational force would almost inevitably have to include a contingent from the Saviot

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Union or one of its satellites and the establishment of such a force would greatly increase the likelihood of open intervention by the Arab States in Palestine. Moreover, the force could hardly be assembled and sent to Palestine in time to take offective action. His Majesty's Government had already made it clear that they would not participate in enforcing partition and it was accordingly proposed that in any discussion about the establishment of an international force by the Security Council the United Kingdom Delegation should express no opinion and should abstain from voting. They should not, however, exercise a veto.

In criticism of this proposal it was urged that failure to give the Sceurity Council our advice when the matter was discussed or to make a fair contribution towards any international force that might be set up would be inconsistent with our professed support of the United Mations. It was also argued that, if, when the matter was raised, the United Kingdom Delegation abstained from any expression of opinion, the attitude of His Majesty's Government might be misconstrued.

In reply it was pointed out that the participation by a United Kingdom contingent in an international force might well lead to our having to carry the major part of the burden of enforcement and would, in view of our provious declarations, expose us to the charge of bad faith. Moreover, there were goed reasons for the view that, if any international force were established, it should not contain a United Kingdom contingent on the ground that we had been too deeply involved in the past history of the Palestine problem. There were also serious objections to the expression of any opinion by the United Kingdom Delegation on whother an international force should be established. If we supported the proposal, we should have difficulty in refusing to allow a United Kingdom contingent to participate and would probably find it impossible to resist a demand for the retention of United Kingdom forces in Palestine until the international force was in a position to take over from them. On the other hand, any advice that we might give against the progresal would be construed as an attempt to obstruct the implementation of the United Matiens plan.

Proposed Sanctions against Arab States

The Jewish Agency had sent a memorandum to the United Mations Commission calling for the use of sanctions against members of the Arab League on the ground that they were conspiring to everthrow the decision of the General Assembly. It was recommended that, should a resolution condemning the Arab States be placed upon the agenda of the Security Council, the United Kinglem Delegation should ensure that these States were given a fair hearing in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter. It was also proposed that the Delegation should seek any necessary further guidance when the terms of any such resolution were known.

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Palestine Bill The Cabinet were informed that at their meeting on 4th February the Legislation Committee had approved the draft of a Bill to provide for the termination of His Majesty's jurisdiction in Palestine on 15th May. The proceedings on this Bill would provide an opportunity for a general discussion of the Government's policy, and strong criticism of various aspects of the evacuation plan might be expected.

The Cabinet -

- (1) Approved the proposal that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should go to New York to lead the United Kingdom Delegation and agreed that the general attitude to be adopted in the discussions in the Security Council should be as proposel in paragraph 2 of C.P.(48) 42.
- (2) Agreed that the United Kingdom
 Delegation should inform the United
 Nations Commission on Palestine
 - (i) that His Majesty's Government would welcome an opportunity for discussions with them in London;
 - (ii) that all reasonable facilities would be given for a nucleus of their staff to visit Palestine in advance of 1st May;
 - (iii) that the question whether the Commission should proceed to Palestine before 1st May should be left ever for discussion in London.
- (3) Agreed that Tel Aviv should not be evacuated in advance of 15th May.
- (4) Agreed that it would be impossible to contemplate the progressive transfer of power to the United Nations Commission in advance of 15th May, but that reasonable proposals for facilitating the transfer of responsibility on the termination of the Mandate might be discussed with the Commission in London.
- (5) Agreed that when the question of the establishment of an international force was discussed by the Security Council the United Kingdom Delegation should (i) make it clear that it was for the Council to determine what support should be given to the United Nations Commission; (ii) reaffirm the statements made by the United Kingdom Delegation to the General Assembly and by Government spokesmen

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in the debate on Palestine in the House of Commons on 11th and 12th December about the intention of His Majesty's Government to withdraw their forces from Palestine by 1st August, 1948, and their unwillingness to undertake, either individually or collectively in association with others, to impose the United Matiens decision by force; and (iii) abstain from voting but not exercise a veto.

- (6) Approved the proposal made in paragraph 5 of C.F.(48) 42 with regard to the attitude to be adopted by the United Kingdom Delogation to any resolution calling for the use of senctions against members of the Arab League.
- (7) Invited the Lord President to discuss with the Socretary of State for the Colonies and the Chief Whip the possibility of deferring the introduction of the Palestine Bill until the completion of the Socurity Council's discussions on Palestine.

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Telegram was klephoned Whitehall.

Telegram was klephoned Whitehall.

The Street, Stre

My Jean Rovers

Just by way of confirmation of our telephone conversation this morning, I send you the attached copy of the draft of the telegram which the Prime Minister wishes to have sent to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in New York, if the Foreign Secretary agrees.

I am sending copies of this to Carter and Machtig.

Joms em

Lance Itelsing

Frank Roberts, Esq., C.M.G., Foreign Office.

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

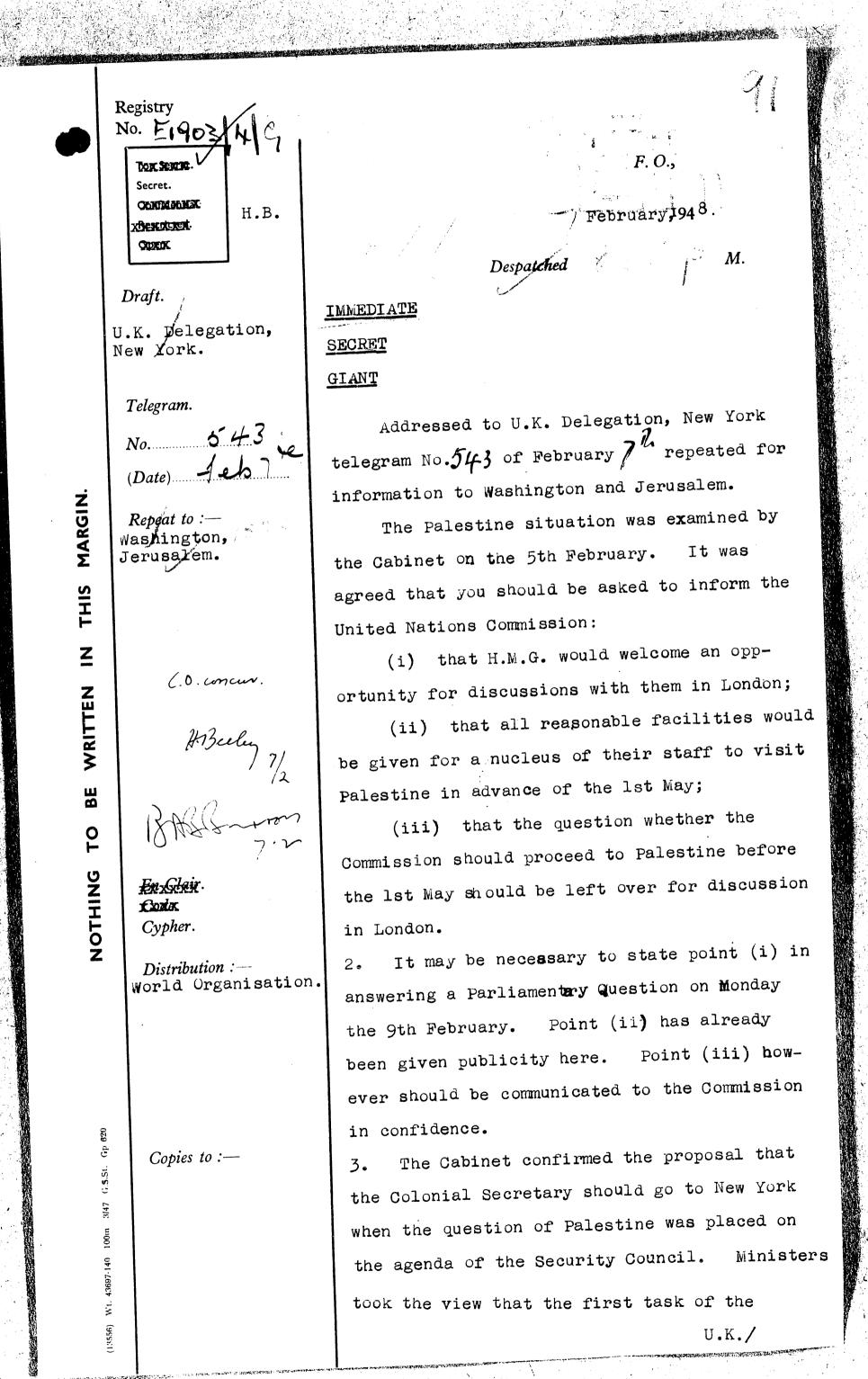
of State for the Colonies should arrive in New York on the 15th February in order to make himself acquainted with the position before the Palestine question comes before the Security Council. I hope that you will have made sufficient progress with the India Pakistan business to return as soon as possible after his arrival. I think that it is undesirable that you should visit Ottawa at this juncture as your visit would be exploited in Newfoundland by the opponents of Confederation.

Gordon Macdonald will be seeing you on this.

7th February, 1948

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U.K. Delegation should be to explain and defend the policy which H.M.G. had pursued im recent months and to rebut any criticism of their attitude to the United Nations.

- 4. It was also agreed that when the question of the establishment of an international force was discussed by the Security Council, the U.K. Delegation should:
- (a) make it clear that it was for the Council to determine what support was to be given to the United Nations Commission in Palestine;
- (b) reaffirm the intention of H.M.G. to withdraw their forces from Palestine by the lst August and their unwillingness to undertake either individually or collectively in association with others to impose the United Nations decision by force;
- and (c) abstain from voting but not exercise a veto.
- 5. It was agreed that if any resolution condemning the Arab States is placed upon the agenda of the Security Council, the U.K. Delegation should ensure that they are given a fair hearing in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter.

OTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 543.

D. 8.45. p.m. 7th February 1948.

7th February 1948.

Repeated to Washington No. 1575.

Jerusalem.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

GIANT

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation. New York telegram No. 543 of February 7th repeated for information to Washington and Jerusalem.

The Palestine situation was examined by the Cabinet on the 5th February. It was agreed that you should be asked to inform the United Nations Commission:

- (i) that His Majesty's Government would welcome an opportunity for discussions with them in London;
- (ii) that all reasonable facilities would be given for a nucleus of their staff to visit Palestine in advance of the 1st May;
- (iii) that the question whether the Commission should proceed to Palestine before the 1st May should be left over for discussion in London.
- 2. It may be necessary to state point (i) in answering a Parliamentary Question on Monday the 9th February. Point (ii) has already been given publicity here. Point (iii) however should be communicated to the Commission in confidence.
- J. The Cabinet confirmed the proposal that the Colonial Secretary should go to New York when the question of Palestine was placed on the agenda of the Security Council. Ministers took the view that the first task of the United Kingdom Delegation should be to explain

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and defend the policy which His Majesty's Government had pursued in recent months and to rebut any criticism of their attitude to the United Nations.

- 4. It was also agreed that when the question of the establishment of an international force was discussed by the Security Council, the United Kingdom Delegation should:
- (a) make it clear that it was for the Council to determine what support was to be given to the United Nations Commission in Palestine;
- (b) reaffirm the intention of His Majesty's Government to withdraw their forces from Palestine by the 1st August and their unwillingness to undertake either individually or collectively in association with others to impose the United Nations decision by force; and (c) abstain from voting but not exercise a veto.
- 5. It was agreed that if any resolution condemning the Arab States is placed upon the agenda of the Security Council, the United Kingdom Delegation should ensure that they are given a fair hearing in accordance with Article 31 of the Charter.

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 396.

D. 5.33 p.m. 9th February, 1948.

9th February, 1948. R.11.11 p.m. 9th February, 1948.
Repeated to: Jerusalem
TIMMEDIATE Washington Saving.

GIANT
SECRET

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 396 of 9th February, repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

My telegram No. 391.

Palestine.

Is there any objection to United States and Commonwealth Delegations being informed of decisions recorded in paragraph 1 of your telegram No. 543?

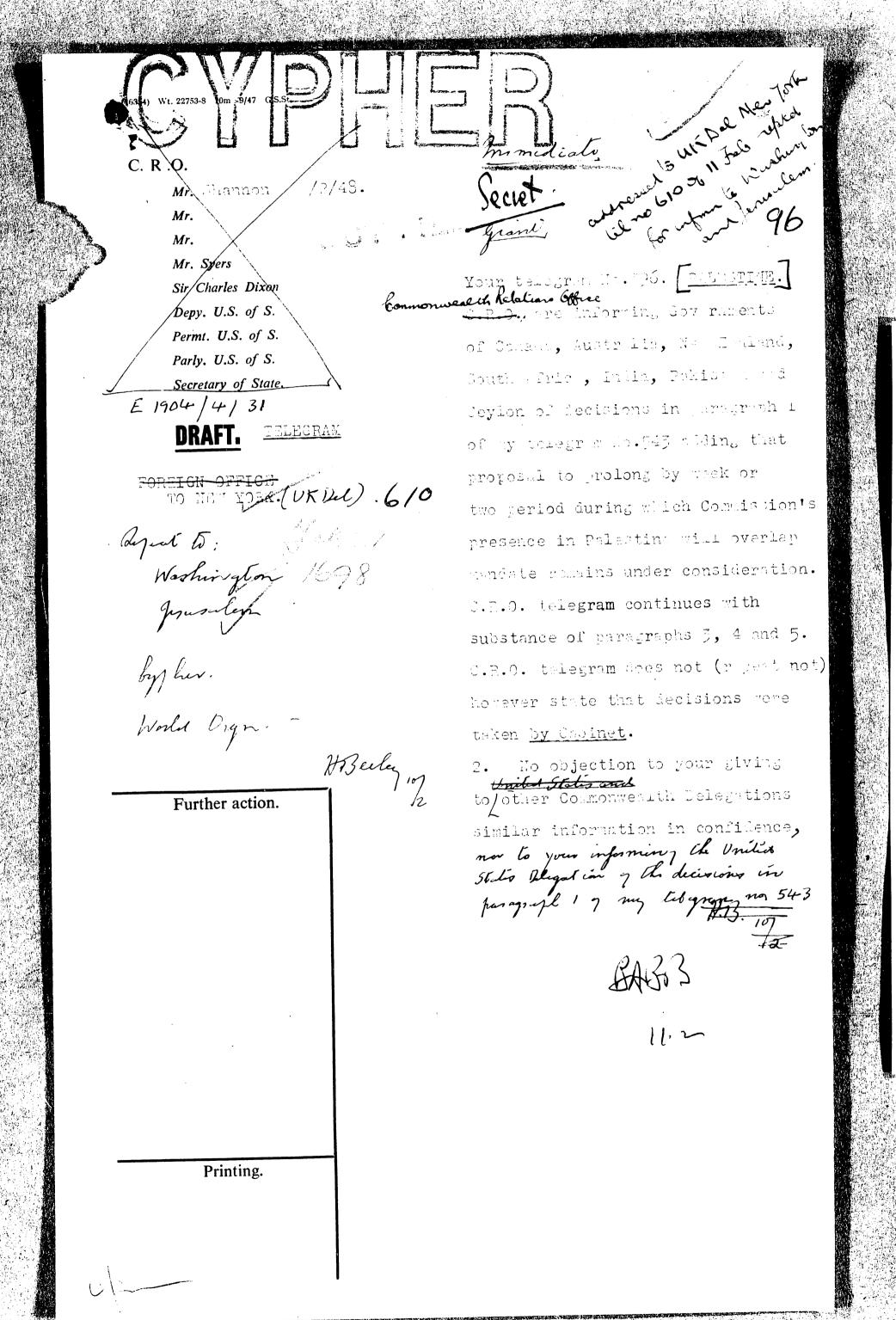
Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 78.

[Copy sent to Commonwealth Relations Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

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PROM FURLIGN OFFICE TO HEM YORK.

(To U.A. Delegation to united Nations).

No. 310.

11th February, 1948. D. 5.20 J.m. 11th February, 1948. Repeated to Mashington No. 1698 and to Jerusalem.

IsaweDIATE SEORAT GIANT

Addressed to J.m. Delegation lew fork, of lith rebruary, repeated for information to mashington and Jerusalem.

rour telegram No. 596. [PALESTINE.] Commonwealth Relations Office are informing Governments of Canada, Australia, New Lealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon of decisions in paragraph 1 of my telegram No. 545 adding that proposal to prolong by week or two period during which Commission's presence in Palestine will overlap mandate remains under consideration. C.R.O. telegram continues with substance of paragraphs 5, 4 and 5. C.R.O. telegram does not (receat not) however state that decisions were taken by Cabinet.

wealth belegations similar information in confidence, nor to your informing the united states belegation of the decisions in paragraph 1 of my telegram No. 545.

371 / 68532

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100 X 2 1 1 1 1 1 1) CYPRUS From the secretary of state for the Colonies. 2) GIBR LT A NU. F. . . 3) KENY. NO. To the efficer aministering the Soverment of 4) TandayIR. Date 76 February, 1948.

0. BVIRT.

> without of Tie ejesty's Povermment to arrest to strival of United Nations Commission in alestine before sy let has led to wideapresd accusations of obstruction and consequent loss of roodwill.

The fact is that His Majesty's Povernment have no intention of obstructing formingion's work, and are told their best to fit domnicsion's requirements into their plans for withdrawal from . slesting.

e are a vised that arrival of lommission will almost certainly be signal for general flare-up of violence in salestine. In this connexion it might be well to recall that arrival of interaction 1 Problemion in Cormaicha le to secious trouble. Ituation in alestine is infinitely starte on [licated chi danner, T., 1874, whereas has issuence ville villtoll villton. A blance one old of one exilor tory mission, in classon the miner to the slessing will arriving to enforce a decision which was been rejected and only by majority of intabitants of the country itself but . by every one of the neighbouring countries.

4. It is however not necessary for Commission itself to we to relesting in order to begin its preparatory work. valeating loverment have offered to receive members of its Recretariat at any time, and this offer has been communicated to the Commission in New York by Wir . Jedar n. It is surely better from Journiscion's point of view that its staff should start work in a relatively colm stmosphere than to arrive with Toxylission itsalf and to find the country in chaos.

bile this concession should be emphasised it sublike also be pointed out that His "ejesty's hovern ent have consistently and publicly stated, from the beginning, that Britain could not be party to the imposition of why decision on relesting which was not acceptable to both Jews and Arabs. It follows that Commission cannot beat. to enforce partition plan while the mandatory power is responsible for maintaining order.

e have, too, responsibility to our own troops and police which we should not be ashaned to stress, in view of the extreme reluctance shien has been so far shown by other lembers of the United Nations to volunteer to take their place.

T

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Contomal Office-



160 Enter

The Church House,
Great Smith Street,
S. 1.1.

My Reference

Your Reference

9th February, 1948.

E 1056

7, dear Bules.

In a recent letter to Traffe in the in New York, I drew his attention to the astonishing remark attributed to the Canadian Delegation in paragraph 4 of UADEL telegram to the Foreign Office No. 222 of 27th January, that "during the Assembly they had found themselves alone in drawing attention to the obvious gap in the Plan as regards implementation, since the United Kingdom representatives refrained from taking sides...". You may care to see the enclosed copy of Trafford Smith's reply. Unless you have any comment, I do not think it is worth while carrying the matter further.

(J. 1. Hartin)

H. Beeley, Ess., CBE.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE Refe.

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71/6853

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6th February, 1948

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd in which you refer to the Canadian Delegation's statement about implementation discussions during the Assembly.

As you will have realised from our telegram No. 222, the remarks of Ignatieff, with whom the discussion in question took place, were made merely by way of historical illustration, and we did not feel called upon enter into an argument as to what had actually taken place at the Assembly. Moreover, I must confess that on the spur of the moment neither Falls nor I felt sufficiently confident of our facts to contradict Ignatiaff's account, which was apparently based on a vivid recollection of his own. What he said was, in detail, that the Canadian Delegation had, at one moment during the Assembly, sought timidly to express their misgivings about the implemention aspects, but that the only result had been discouragement from the Americans and a speech by the Soviet representative accusing Canada of defeatism in regard to a United Nations plan and insimuating that her attitude was a clock for the strategic ambitions of the United Kingdom. Ignatioff added that on that particular occasion his Delegation had received no verbal support from the United Kingdom and had therefore felt obliged to shut up.

All this, of course, may be a highly coloured version of whatever the facts were, and it did not purport to be an account of the picture throughout the Assembly. It was maid, moreover, in perfect good hamour and with the express object of making the point about future proceedings in the Security Council recorded in paragraph 4 of our telegrem.

John Martin, Esq., C.B., C.V.O., Colonial Office, London, S.W.1.

I doubt, therefore, whether there would be any particular point in returning to the charge with Ignatical at this late hour. If, however, the more detailed account of his remarks given above strikes any chord in your memory, perhaps you would let us know so that we could take any suitable opportunity of getting things into their right perspective.

(Trafford Smith)

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Carried III

We should perhaps inform New York of our view?

Herdly newsbay, 9 chirch. HB.142 BAZ 3

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Rej

Reference:-

FO 371 / 68532

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En Clair

ORLD ORGANISATION DIST IBUTION.

FR M NA. YURA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United ingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 418

D. 8.21 p.m. 10th February 1948 R. 2.10 a.m. 11th February 1948

10th February 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem Rashington Saving.

= 1560

GIANT.

11 FEB 1948

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 418 of 10th February repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to ashington.

My telegram No. 359.

Palestine.

First report of Commission to Security Council formed first item on Council's agenda this afternoon. Chairman read letter from Lisicky suggesting that consideration of first report, which was for information only should be deferred until receipt of special report which would contain recommendations for action by the Council. He proposed that this course should be followed.

- 2. Syrian Delegate then raised question whether Commission had any right to submit a report to the Council in this way. Under General Assembly rule 82 (viz of provisional rules dated April 1947) members of Commission should have been elected by secret ballot. The five members of the Palestine Commission had been nominated and the whole proceeding was therefore improper.
- 3. His second point was that by the terms of its resolution the General assembly had merely recommended to the United Hingdom and all other members of the United Nations the adoption and implementation of the plan. The first question to be considered was therefore whether the United Nations had adopted the plan or not and the present proceedings were therefore premature.
- 4. The Chairman indicated that Syrian Delegate's remarks would be given their due place in the record and after Soviet Delegate had confirmed his understanding that discussion of the whole question was to be left until the special report had been received Council passed to next item.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem Important, as my telegram No. 82.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Branch Colonial Office for retransmission to Jerusalem].

71 | 6853

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Cypher/OTP

FILES

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 422

D. 8.27 p.m. 10th February, 1948

10th February, 1948.

R. 2.05 a.m. 11th February, 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem
Washington Saving

E 1567

IMMEDIATE

11 FEB 1948

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 422 of February 10th (for Colonial Office) repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to Washington.

Following personal for Poynton, Colonial Office, from Burns.

Jerusalem.

At Mohn's request I went to Lake Success this afternoon and discussed with him a memorandum he has prepared at the request of the Working Committee on the three proposals for Article 20 paragraph 2. He dismisses alternatives (A) and (B) for reasons with which I entirely agree but he also considers that the paragraph shown in the body of the draft is also impossible on the grounds that the "other" members would represent too small a number of electors and that owing to the fact that such members must be citizens of Jerusalem, the choice of candidates will be restricted mainly to members of old-established Greek and Armenian colonies closely linked by marriage or otherwise to Arab community and that their votes in the Council would unfailingly go to the Arabs.

- 2. In these circumstances he has suggested that only one representative should be elected by the "others" and that the Governor should appoint three members who may be residents (repeat residents) not citizens. This will allow the Governor to select responsible persons who will provide a true balance in the Legislative Council.
- 3. While I agree entirely that this is a good suggestion I rear that it will be opposed on the grounds that the members will be appointed and not elected as is

/provided

TO 37

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previded in the plan, part III, Article 5. Comment will also be made on the fact that while the Governor may appoint residents, the electors can only elect citizens.

- 4. Mehn propeses to see various members of the Working Committee before the meeting on the 16th in the hope of getting their agreement.
- 5. I should be glad to learn whether any objection can be seen to this proposal. My own view is that I should support it if there; is any chance at all of getting it through. Grateful for meanly reply.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

[Copy sent to Colonial Office for addressee].

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FO 371

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GHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE UCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH RMISSION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE, LONDON

Registry Secret. xConfintencials. xRestricted: X**OOM**XX Immediate Draft. Sir UK Dee Telegram. Burns from Martin in Poynton's absence. Hohn's proposal appears to us open to objection on two main grounds; (a) appointment (Date).. of members of Legislative Council by Governor Repeat to :would be major modification of Flan approved by eshington. 1854 Assembly; (b) Governor would be placed in invidious position of determining by arbitrary action balance of racial sympathy in Council and Z unless he maintained parity (which it was WRITTEN presumably purpose of these additional seats to avoid) would be strongly criticised by one community or the other. Te think that onus of Seciding belance between racial groups should be borne by Trusteeship Council in framing Statute and not passed on to Governor thus adding greatly Cypher. e think that the objections to the Distribution: present draft of article 20 are therefore not more formidable than the objections to Mohn' Frustusting amendment. In support of proposal in present that, draft it may be argued/although the residents in Jerusslem other than ara s and Jeus are comparatively few in number, they represent such Copies to: substantial distinct interests as would seem to justify the allocation of at least four seats. The allocation of a smaller number of seats to this balancing element in the Council would expose

expose the holders to greater pressure or inducement to support either Jewish or Arab interests. There is safety in numbers.) One method of meeting criticism might be to define sectional interests among the "others" which should have each one representative, though difficulty would then arise of deciding which "interests" are qualified to be thus separately represented. Another suggestion which has been made is that the balancing element be enlarged by adding a number of ex-officio members of Council from the holders of certain offices, e.g., the Chancellor of the Hebrew University, the Anglican Bishop, the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, the two Chief Rabbis, the Latin and Orthodox Patriarchs and other religious dignitaries. It would presumably be necessary for such ex-officio members to be "residents" although not perhaps citizens of the City. An enlargement of the Council in this way would reflect the religious and cultural character of the new regime and would introduce a more varied balancing element whose interests would not be uniformly coincident with the interests of Jews or Arabs. It will however no doubt be found that even so on all main political issues line of cleavage will/be between Jews and non-Jews, so that once more we are driven back on to the dilemma (which has baffled all attempts at framing a democratic constitution for Palestine and incidentally is illustrated by the history of the Jerusalem municipality) that either there must be parity which spells deadlock or one side "dominates", a

/position

WRITTEN

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Registry No. Top Secret. F. O., Confidential. 194 . Restricted. Despatched Draft. Telegram.position which the other rejects to the point *No....* of boycott. (Date)... e should welcome the comments of the MARGIN. High Commissioner, to show this telegram is Repeat to: being repeated, both on . ohn's proposal and on our observations in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. THIS Meanwhile we should not recommend United Kingdom support for John's amendment. Z WRITTEN H13. 14/ BE 9 En Clair. NOTHI Code.Cypher. Distribution: Copies to:—

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Cypher/OTP Secret

TRUSTEESHIP DISTRIBUTION

Immediate FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NET YORK

(To United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No. 675 14th February, 1948

D: 2.55 p.m. 14th February, 1948

Repeated to: Jerusalem Washington No. 1852

IMMEDIAT SECRET BUILD

Addressed to United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 675 of February 14th repeated for information to Jerusalem and Washington.

Your telegram No. 422. Following for Burns from Martin in Poynton's absence.

Mohn's proposal appears to us open to objection on two main grounds; (a) appointment of members of Legislative Council by Governor would be major modification of Plan approved by Assembly; (b) Governor would be placed in invidious position of determining by arbitrary action balance of racial sympathy in Council and unless he maintained parity (which it was presumably purpose of these additional seats to avoid) would be strongly criticised by one community or the other. We think that onus of deciding balance between racial groups should be borne by Trusteeship Council in framing Statute and not passed on to Governor thus adding greatly to the considerable difficulties with which he will undoubtedly be faced.

- 2. We think that the objections to the present draft of Article 20 are therefore not more formidable than the objections to Mohn's amendment. In support of proposal in present draft it may be argued that, although the residents in Jerusalem other than Arabs and Jews are comparatively few in number, they represent such substantial distinct interests as would seem to justify the allocation of at least four seats. (The allocation of a smaller number of seats to this balancing element in the Council would expose the holders to greater pressure or inducement to support either Jewish or Arab interests. There is safety in numbers).
- define sectional interests among the "others" which should have each one representative, though difficulty would then arise of deciding which interests are qualified to be thus separately represented. Another suggestion which has been made is that the balancing element be enlarged by adding a number of ex-officio /members

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members of Council from the holders of certain offices, e.g., the Chanceller of the Hebrew University, the Anglican Bishop, the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, the two Chief Rabbis, the Latin and Orthodox Patriarchs and other religious dignitaries. It would presumably be necessary for such ex-officio members to be "residents" although not perhaps citizens of the City. An enlargement of the Council in this Way would reflect the religious and cultural character of the new regime and would introduce a more varied balancing element whose interests would not be uniformly coincident with the interests of Jews or Arabs. It will however no doubt be found that even so on all main political issues line of cleavage will tend to be between Jews and non-Jews, so that once more we are driven back on to the dilemma (which has baffled all attemps at framing a democratic constitution for Palestine and incidentally is illustrated by the history of the Jerusalem municipality that either there must be parity which spells deadlock or one side "dominates", a position which the other rejects to the point of boycott.

4. We should welcome the comments of the High-Commissioner, to whom this telegram is being repeated, both on Mohn's proposal and on our observations in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. Meanwhile we should not recommend United Kingdom support for Mohn's amendment.

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ECORD OFFICE, LONDON Jecret 15th February, 1940.

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These you have any constants, could yet plane arrange for the install the despatch of the malouel arrange to air lin Sums in reply to that constant in It was retained in the grant 10. And from fill in. I waderstand that athieum agreed into you am scriber drust, and I so not think you are likely to object to they of the modifications which have since been made in it.

[17.74]

(7.1. Lartin)

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INWARD TELEGRAM.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

18 112

Cypher (0.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

D.13th February, 1948. R.13th " "

22.38 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

1967 4 71

No. 359 Top Secret.

Addressed to U.K.D.E.L. No. 381.
Repeated to Washington No. 84 (please pass to U.K.D.E.L.)
to S. of S. reference his telegram No. 517.

Reference New York telegrem to Foreign Office No. 422 repeated to Jerusalem No. 83.

Following for Burns:-

Part 3 of paragraph C of United Nations plan says that Statute is to contain "inter alia the substance" of the provisions which follow. There is room for argument that in view of the words quoted, sub-paragraph (corrupt group ?5) of paragraph C does not proclude addition to the Legislative Council of a small number of nominated members. In any event, once the Statute is approved by the Trusteeship Council, it is unlikely that this point would ever be successfully challenged.

2. I entirely favour Mohn's proposal that 3 of the 4 "other" members should be nominated. This would give opportunity for 3 Patriarchates to submit names to the Governor for nomination, but whether you should mention this I naturally leave to you.

Distributed to:

R.243
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. Rees-Williams
Sir S. Caine
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Holding
Mr. Holding
Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith

Mr. Boeley.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (U.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A, Cunninghem)

D. 17th February, 1948.

R. 17th " 18.50 hrs.

IMPORTANT No. 395 Secret.

Addressed to S. of S. Repeated to UKDEL, New York, Mc. 421 (Washington please pass).

" to Washington, Mo. 101.

Mour telegram No. 585 containing Foreign Office telegram No. 675 to New York.

Jerusalem Legislative Council.

I have considered the objections mentioned in your telegram and adhere to the views expressed in my telegram No. 35% to New York, repeated to you No. 35%, in which I have dealt with the objection that Mohn's proposal would involve modification of plans. This objection would apply more strongly if the balancing element were enlarged by the oddition of ex officio members, and it would, moreover, be most difficult to determine where such addition should stop. The selection suggested in paragraph 3 of your telegram seems to be quite arbitrary.

- 2. In regard to the second objection, the Governor would not be in an invidious position if three nominated couts were open to neither Arabs nor Jove. They would be filled by nomination after consultation with local Christian religion heads. There should be no restriction in the Statute limiting candidates to citizens or residents. This method would not only enable the three Patriarchates to be given representation on the lines enjoyed by them under the (Churks), but would also ensure that world Christondam has its due place in the constitution of the Holy City. These three seats carry an importance out of proportion to their more number and it would be desirable to ensure that they are held by persons immune from partisan influence in the Council.
- 3. If this solution is attacked on the ground that whereas the Christian religion as such is provided for the other two are not, the answers appear to be
- (8) Among the 36 Arab and Jowish seats there is ample room for representation of Moslem and Jewish religious interests throughout the world, and
- (b) The non-Arab and non-Jewish Communities or Christians.

Copy sent to:-

Furgien Office

- Communications Department.

- Mr. H. Booloy.

FO 37

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTAMNTAL.

FROM NE YOR! TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United ingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 423

D. 10.50 p.m. 10th February 1948 R. 2.10 a.m. 11th February 1948

10th February 1948.

Repeated to Jerusalem Washington Saving.

IMMEDIATE.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 423 of February 10th repeated for information to Jerusalem and Saving to Sashington.

Your telegram No. 459 paragraph 2.

Commission welcome opportunity of sending representative to the United inguom to discuss food position. Reedman and Neumark of the Secretariat accompanied by one lady secretary will leave by air for London on Friday 13th February or Saturday and propose to call on Nunn at Dover House, Colonial Office during Monday morning to arrange necessary contacts with Ministry of Food.

- 2. After conclusion of aiscussions (which Commission hope will not last longer than about a week) it is proposed that Reedman should fly back here while Neumark and secretary stay on in London to clear up outstanding details.
- 3. Unless I hear from you during next 24 hours I shall assume that there is no objection to these arrangements.

Foreign Office please pass Important to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 84.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Branch Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

[Copy sent to Middle Mast Secretariat].

68532

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Registry No.*É 1988 | 4 | 31* 116 F.O.Top Secret. Secret Confidential. 194 . Restricted Despatched Draft. UK Del. Imm di ato New York Your telegram no. 423 Telegram.No objection. The Deligation (Date)... should however call on GUTCH Repeat to:in Shurch House anotead of on NUNN. H13. 11/ En Clair. Code. Cypher 12 NOTHING Distribution: -Copies to:--6.0.

OFFICE 68532

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DEPARTMENTAL

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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To United Fingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 616.

D. 8.34 p.m. 11th February, 1948.

11th February, 1948.

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 423.

No objection. The party should however call on Gutch in Church House instead of on Nunn.

 $\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}$

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

Sent 11th February, 1948. 15.00 hrs.

IMPORTANT No. 521 Secret.

Following from New York to Fereign Office We. 423 of 10th February repeated for information to Jerusalem No. 34 and Washington. Begins.

Your telegram No. 459 persgraph 2.

Commission welcome oppositualty of sending representative to the United Kingdom to discuss food position. Reedman and Neumerk of the Scoretariat accompanied by one lady Secretary will leave by sir for London on Friday, 13th Pebruary or Saturday and propose to call on Wurn as Nover Mouse Colonial Office during Wonday morning to arrange necessary contacts with Ministry of Food.

- bops will not lest longer than about a week) it is impossed that Resiman should fly back here while Doubark and Scoreton stay on in London to clear up outstanding devarle.
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Oversess Megotiations Distribution

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to the Lord Prosident of the Council.

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P.S. to the S. of S. for Commonwealth Relations.

P.S. to the Minister of Food. P.S. to the President of the Board of Wrede.

P.S. to the Minister of Supply.

The Permanent Secretary to the Wessung.

Board of Trade

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Commonwealth Relations

Office Colonial Office

Ministry of Food Ministry of Supply

Poreign Office (Economic Relations Dept.)

Ministry of Puel & Power

Mr. Lintott. Mr. Rowe-Dutton.

Mr. H.S. Appenloy. Mr. Murie.

Mr. Hall. Mr. Rowen.

Mr. C.A. Wilson,

Miss Simpson. Hr. Daines. Mr. Jemor. Mr. Guessns.

Mr. W.H. Hugh-dason. Har M.M. Forsyva.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 14th February, 1948.
R. 14th

17.40 hrs.

Wo. 366 Secret.

Your telegram No. 521 of lith February.

Food Supplies.

I note and wolcome the proposed action and deast that early declaton will be reached. In this commection you will by now have received my telegram Ho. 354 of 13th February.

2. I em telegraphing statistics regarding cost of preprit food subsidies and estimate of their effect on cost of living.

Oversees Wespisstland Distribution

Copies sent to:-

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P.S. to the S. of G. for Commonwealth Relations. T.S. to the Minister of Food.

D.S. to the Minister of The Honor of Teads.

R.S. to the Minister of Supply.

Elso Perment Secretary to the Treasury.

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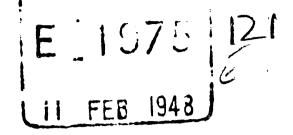
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| 1948 | PALESTINE | [11 FEB 1948] |
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Cypher /OTP

FILES

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

D. 2.50 p.m. 10th February, 1948

Unnumbered 10th February, 1948

R. 8.29 p.m. 10th February, 1948

IMMEDIATE

SECR'T

Mo. 80 of 10th February, repeated for information to Foreign Office for Colonial Office.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher-Cooke.

[Begins].

Please refer to paragraph 5 of my telegram no. 50 repeated to Foreign Office No. 266 regarding an enquiry about the population of Jerusalem.

Grateful for latest figures as soon as possible.

[Ends].

Please pass to Jerusalem immediate and to Colonial Office.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office (Telegraph Section) for retransmission to Jerusalem and for information].

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| Registry E 2018 4/3. FROM No. 7.572 1.54/2016 Dated Received in Registry 9 4d. | in multing on 30 Tan alous | |
| Last Paper. | (Minutes. | .) |
| 1975 | | 7.127 |
| References. | | 12) |
| (Print.) (How disposed of.) | | |
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| (Action ompleted.) Addition (Index.) Next Paper. | | |

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Reference:-

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FO 371/

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JERUSALEM

Mr. Rees-Williams is calling on the Secretary of State at 3.15 on Tuesday, 10th February, to discuss the precautions which might be taken to secure the physical protection of the city of Jerusalem and, in particular, the Holy Places after 15th May.

- The United Nations plan for Palestine provides for a special regime covering the city of Jerusalem and a small surrounding area. This special regime is to come into force two months after the withdrawal of British troops i.e. on 1st October. Between 19th May and 1st October, the United Nations Commission will be responsible for Jerusalem as for the rest of Palestine.
- H.M. Government cannot, of course, play any part in establishing the special regime for the Jerusalem area#. It is for consideration, however, whether they should attempt to make some contribution to the different problem of providing for the physical safety of the city itself after the termination of the Mandate and the Withdrawal of our troops.
- 4. It is expected that Mr. Rees-Williams will make proposals along the following lines:-
- (a) that the Trusteeship Council, who will be responsible for the special Jerusalem regime, should ask the United Nations Commission to let that Regime come into operation in May instead of October.
- (b) that the Trusteeship Council should appoint the first Governor with the least possible delay (we learn, however, that Mr. Ryckmans has indicated his unwillingness to accept this appointment, and no other candidate is yet in sight.)
- (c) that either the Governor himself or a Senior Member of his staff should go to Jerusalem as soon as possible.
- (a) that the Governor or his Representative should provide himself with an international security force at least 1,000 strong. The nucleus of this force would be drawn by volunteering from the British Police now in Palestine.
- The Department# are not altogether happy about these proposals. As we see it, the safety of Jerusalem can only be assured by either the provision of sufficient force to quell any disorder or reliance on the good sense of the Arab and Jewish leaders and their readiness to declare Jerusalem an open city. It seems almost certain that the United Hations will not be able to provide sufficient force to protect the City in the event of large-scale disorders. Certainly a security force of 1,000 men would not be adequate for this Thank a predeminantly purpose, It is, therefore, necessary to rely in the first place on a certain minimum of coodwill and reason on the part of the Arab and Jewish communities. The High Commissioner reports that there are indications that both sides would like to treat Jerusalem as an open city.
 - If we are to rely on goodwill rather than on force, the introduction into the scene of a Governor, appointed by the United Nations and responsible not for the city of Jerusalem

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as such but for the whole of the Jerusalem area planned by the United Nations, might easily defeat our object. It could not be expected that the Arabs would co-operate with the Governor, and his presence would probably be a factor of disorder rather than of order. In Jerusalem, as in Palestine as a whole, the presence of U.N. Authority without adequate force to back it/ will not lead to peace.

7. There is an alternative suggestion anich has recently been mentioned by the High Commissioner and which seems to deserve consideration. This is that the present Mayor of Jerusalem, who is a British Official, should continue to exercise his authority (over the city and not of course over the U.N. "Jerusalem area") for as long as possible after 15th May until more permanent arrangements can be made. He would, of course, be acting not as a British official but as the head of a municipality on the same footing as the heads of other Palestinian municipalities who happen to be either Arabs or Jews. Much responsibility will mecessarily fall on the aunicipal authorities of Palestine when the Mandate comes to an end. Those authorities will ensure some continuity of administration, and may make an important contribution to the maintenance of public order. Why should Jerusalem alone be denied this chance of more-or-less peaceful and orderly life during the period of transition after our withdrawal? The continuance in office of the present British Mayor, with the assistance of the Arab and Jewish Police Forces which are now being organized in Jerusalem and possible members of a small force of British volunteers, would certainly be more acceptable to the Arabs and probably not much less acceptable to the Jews than the introduction of a U.N. Governor with an international security force. It would, therefore, offer a better chance of accomplishing the end in view, namely the physical preservation of the city and especially of the Holy Places.

9th February, 1948.

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The Church House, et. omith ofrect, honden, s.n. 1.

rebruary 9, 1940.

My Reference ...7.38.7.2/11-34/20/40.

Your Reference

My dear Buly,

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I enclose a copy of a more of the points discussed at our meeting on poth January about Jerusalem on which there was a divergence of view between our two Departments. Mr. Rees-williams is now to discuss some of the issues with the foreign becretary at p.lp p.m. on the loth rebruary. Galsworthy (who leaves for hew look on the lith rebruary to assist sir whan atoms at the frusteeship Jouncil meeting on Jerusalem, and I will be accompanying mr. Roes-Williams.

since our meeting we have book considering rurther here the problem of Ladecessor regime for Jerusalem and my occretury of state has a proved certain proposals which he relt would be between liseussed butween Linisters than submisted formally to you in writing. On the termination of the managed the High Johnissianer believes that the Jews will bo too closely occupies with the problems of setting ap their our backe to wish to make trouble in Jorusalom una, indeed, the Jewish Agency's rolitical Department in versions relabiling sever ment thus they weal, hake no at ones to set up will aministrution there. The Libe plane, on The La the rulestine other parts of Palastin's but do not contemplace any offensive action a dinot dews in dand late although the ungers of intercommunal conflict in derusalem are allays present them are indications than the purtics concerned use, in the Lain, prepared to accept in international regime for the dity of corusalen-

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Dirriculty arises from the fact that under the United Latiens rlan the Johnission appears to become re ponsible, on our military with reusel, for the administration of the whole of ralestine and, since the special regime for the City comes into existence "two months after the evacuation or the armea forces or the Langatory rower has been completed, it follows that responsibility for the auministration of Jerusalem in the interim period between the with areast of our military rorces from the dity in may and the 1st vetober, i.e., 2 months ofter completion of the evacuation of rulestine on lat August, rests with the Jommission. In view of the attitude or the Arab population to the Johnissian it is clear that any attempt by the Commission to undertake the airect administration of Jerusalem would be most bitterly opposed by them and weald in fact be the signal for uncontrollable aisopaers to begin. The problem therefore, is that providing for any interim period before the establishment of the international regime and it seems necessary to rind some means alternative to the Jonaission for this purpose.

We feel that the suggestion for Lebanese occupation of the Jity would, in fact, be arab occupation and, as such, would be so strongly opposed by the Lionists that it would stimulate that very conflict we are anxious to avoid. The only alternative course of action we have been able to think of is, in brief, as follows:

(a) The Governor should be appointed by the frusteeship Council with the least possible delay and he, or a senior member or his ruture scart, selected by him, should so to Jerusalem as soon as possible. We think that it may be necessary for the High Commissioner to re-examine his opinion that the arrival of such an officer could not be permitted before lat may. We now learn that the only candidate

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for Governor we had in mind, ... Ryckmans of belgium, has now indicated his unwillingness to be considered for the appointment. It therefore seems as though we should be forced to accept any candidate whom the United States Delegation may submit.

(b) The Trusteeship Jouncia should secure the consent of the Johnstion to the commencement of the international regime under the Doubtute immediately after the British withdraudl from Jerusalem.

(c) The most urgent need will be to provide a Torce able to protect the person of the Governor and ensure at least some degree of law and order in the dity. The municipal rollice Force of 600, half mab and half Jew, which the raisstine Government hope to leave in Jerusalem on their departure will, in the High Commissioner's view, have to be reinforced by an international security force at least 1,000 strong. As we see it the only possible way of organizing an international security force in the short time available Moula be to begin with a small force from volunteers From the British Police, and this the Governor or his representative should be able to form before he takes over after our withdrawal. This force would or course be only a nucleus for which further recruits would have to be obtained subscidently from overseus.

(a) It will be necessary for the enited hations to provide the governor with particient funds to launch his administration and, in particular, to derray the cost of the international security force a few the high Johnissionar actionates will be over 24,000 per month, excluding accommonation, arms and a maintain; and also the cost of the handeignal rotice force — some 212000 per month — which the manicipality is unlikely to maintain unwiced.

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The above is assigned to serve as an indication or the lines of the proposal mach we were-welliams without to discuss with the Foreign decretary ware Should not be reak as the rinar of restain or Jolonial Orrice view on wis issue.

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POTINIA RATORD BY THE LEADERSKI MARTINE DESCRIPTION OF SOLIT PROBLEM.

meeting at the Jolonial Office on Joth January between sir Alan burns and Jolonial ond Foreign Office of representatives raised the following points for decision.

. Appointment of Governor.

no reply from m. Ayekmans to his suggestion that he might be prepared to accept the post of Governor of Jerusalem. Sir Alan Burns expected to travel with m. Lyckmans to hew York. It was agreed to recommend that if m. Ayekmans was prepared to accept, Sir Alan Burns should make it clear informally to his colleagues that he would be a candidate supported by his majesty's government. The United Aingdom would not propose or second m. Ayekmans but would lend its support to his candidature.

nominated, sir clan surns would have no candidate to suggest. It was recommended that it any other names were suggested they should be telegraphed to london for immediate comment.

It was agreed that the early appointment or a deviator was most desirable.

Arrival or governor and assumption of functions.

There was a divergence of view of this issue totales the colonial critice and coreign of the colonial critice.

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The Foreign Office attitude was that where were the aspects to the problem. The United habiths were raced with the problem or applying to surmualem the seneral plan for ralestine. | His majesty's covermment wished to ensure that the Moly Jity or Jerusalem will not become a scene of conflict and carnage after the british withhoused with desectation of the Moly Places. It was necessary, however, that any steps taken by life in jesty's covamment to this end should now involve them in implementation or the bnited hapions rlan as a whole. Therefore, in any interim arrangements were to be hade Tor the surety or Jerusulom, those principal enon ts should be totally divorced from the United Livions Partition Plan. Prom the High Johnissioner's most recent reports there seemed some prospect of peace in Jerusalem in view of the obvious with or responsible members of all communities to respect it. The intervention or the United Nations Johnsission Wolls, through arth reaction, greek this chance or peace. The only alternative would be to apply United Rations anthority to the establishment of the international regime with adequate force to suppress opposition. It seemed unlikely that such words would be forthcoming, as, even if elements of the british Police Force yere hade available to the dovernor under special arrangements on the termination of their contracts, this nuclear force would be incaequate without outside reinforcement. In any case, some intorim regime would be necessary, as in accordance with the Flan or the United Nations / the

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project lay with the Commission, who were not due to establish the regime until two months after the rinal withdrawal of British troops from Palestine, or the 1st october, 1940. The view of the Commission seem to be that the frusteeship Council had the limited function of preparing the Statute and appointing a Governor to apply it when circumstances allowed. The Plan would be implemented under the supervisory authority of the Commission.

be the establishment of some authority not connected with the United Nations Plan of partition and of a nature which was obviously transitory. The suggestion had been made that the Lebanese might be asked to supply such an armed authority to preserve order in Jerusalem, in an area not necessarily the same as that envisaged by the United hations but including all the Holy Places. This suggestion had already received a certain amount of encouragement from Foreign Office posts in the hiddle mast.

to the Prusteeship Jounes to appoint a Governor as soon as possible, and, with the concurrence of the Commission, send him to Jerusalem with a clear mandate to establish the international regime for the City as soon as British control was relinquished. It was felt that the Commission would be quite prepared to forego their supervisory authority if there were hope of part of the Plan, namely the international regime for Jerusalem, being

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implemented by other alents of the United Mations. The only hope for peace in Jerusalem was the establishment of the international regime and the more that steps to this end could be divorced from the general action of the Commission the better. Although the delimitation or boundaries was essentially a function or the Commission there was much that the Governor could do to establish his authority before the boundaries were defined. He had to submit to the Trusteeship Council a detailed plan for the Government of the City and he also had to organize a special international police force, in addition to any local forces, to maintain order. There would be no auvantage in replacing the Governor by an interim Administrator as suggested by the High Commissioner, who would equally be regarded as an agent of the United Rations. There would therefore be advantage in arranging for the arrival of the Governor, or alternatively, of a senior official of his starf, as soon as possible after his appointment. On this the Colonial Office view giverged from that of the High Jommissioner who had concluded that he could not allow the arrival of the Governor before the Commission itself. Provided with runds by the United Nations which the Secretary-General could make available for emergency expenditure the Governor could begin to recruit some volunteers from the British Police Force as the nucleus of his special police, which would be enough to protect the person of the Governor and the more vital points in the City until the Force could be augmented by

/recruitment

recruitment from elsewhere. It would be necessary to consult the High Commissioner on whether the nuclear force thus recruited should continue to wear ralestine Police uniforms or replace them immediately by a new uniform which might carry with it a United Mations stigma. Jewish opposition to a Lebanese force in Jerusalem would make acceptance of the roreign Office suggestion impossible. In the High Johnsissioner's view it did not merit consideration.

It was agreed that ministerial views would have to be obtained on this conflict of opinion. A policy would have to be evolved with great urgency as sir Alan Burns might have to take a line on this issue at the Trusteeship Jouncil shortly after the 9th February.

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SPARTMENTAL. YORK TO FOR IGN OFFICE.

(From United ingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 434

D. 5.37 p.m. 11th February 1948 R. 11.2 p.m. 11th February 1948

11th February 1948.

IMMEDIATE.

No. 85 of February 11th repeated for information to Foreign Office for Colonial Office and Saving to washington.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher Cooke.

[Begins].

I have just received copies of two press releases made by the Commission. One dealing with continued employment of Palestine Government employees was issued on 6th February but we have received no (repeat no) official communication from the Commission on this point. Text is as follows:-

[Begins].

Palestine Commission Declaration on continued employment of alestine Government employees.

The United Mations alestine Commission today adopted a declaration of policy regarding the continuity of employment of members of the calestine Government service.

The declaration reads

"In view of the changes in the Palestine Administration consequent upon the termination of the landate and the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United Nations Palestine Commission states for the information of all interested parties that it will be its policy to ensure the maintenance of existing conditions of employment for all employees of the Palestine Administration who continue in service after the termination of the landate".

The Commission will ask the authorities to circulate the policy statement to all civil servants in Palestine and to obtain from such employees an indication of their intention with respect to continuing employment after the British withdraw.

[Ends].

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2. The second was issued on 7th February and deals with steps preparatory to the formation of armed militias which has already been covered in telegraphic correspondence. Text is as follows:

[Begins].

The United Nations Palestine Commission will formally request the British Government to permit the Commission prior to termination of the Mandate to undertake four specific steps preparatory to the formation of armed militia in the proposed Jewish and arab States of Palestine. The four steps regarded by the Commission as "preparatory"

- 1 designation of cantonment areas;
- 2 recruitment;
- 3 training and
- 4 equipping.

The Commission's decision to make a formal request respecting these four stages of preparatory work followed the submission of a report by Senator Vincente J. Francisco Philippine Commission Tember who had engaged during the last several days in negotiations with representatives of the Landatory Power on the question of the creation of armed militia. Senator Francisco reported that the British Government Representatives had indicated that they would require more specific information as to what the Commission meant by "preparatory" steps.

On a number of other points including the question of British intentions with respect to the disposal of arms equipment and stores of the Palestine Police Force on termination of the landate, British Representatives consulted by Senator Francisco will obtain further and more precise information from London.

[nas].

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my tolegram No. 85.

[Copy sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for retransmission to Jerusalem and copy sent to Middle Past Secretariat].

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No. UK NI

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Was this don from her? Presumably not, in which can we must ask New York

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fommunications Rept. HBealey 237 Yes see repetition form attacked, U.K. Delegation tel. Nº 435 was repeated to U.S. Delegation Geneva under F.D. He. Nº 229 of Febry 20th. Kent

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(1) TELEGRAM SECTION FOREIGN OFFICE.

Please repeat to the posts shown below telegrams No. 434 Control of th

GHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE JCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH RMISSION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICE, LONDON [This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on] Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FORDIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 435 11th February, 1948

D. 6.00 p.m. 11th February 1948 R. 12.34 a.m. 12th February 1948

IMMEDIATE

Addressed High Commissioner Jerusalem telegram No. 86 of 11th February repeated to Foreign Office for Colonial Office and Saving Washington. SECRET

Following for Gurney from Fletcher Cooke. E 2039 [Begins]

My immediately preceding telegram.

12 FEB 1948

letter has just been received from the Commission repeating the terms of their statement of policy regarding the continuance in service of employees of the Palestine Administration and requesting that the Government of Palestine

- (A) circulate to all employees of the Palestine Administration in Palestine the general statement of policy referred to above and
- (B) secure from all Government employees a declaration of their intention to continue or not (repeat not) to continue in service after the termination of the Mandate indicating in the former case whether they prefer to serve in the Jewish or Arab State or in the city of Jerusalem or under the Joint Economic Board to be set up under the plan.
- 2. If you are prepared to issue a circular on these lines you will no doubt inform me of the response in due course. [Ends].

Foreign Office pass Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 86.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem and for information].

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FILES.

FROM GENEVA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation).

No. 148.

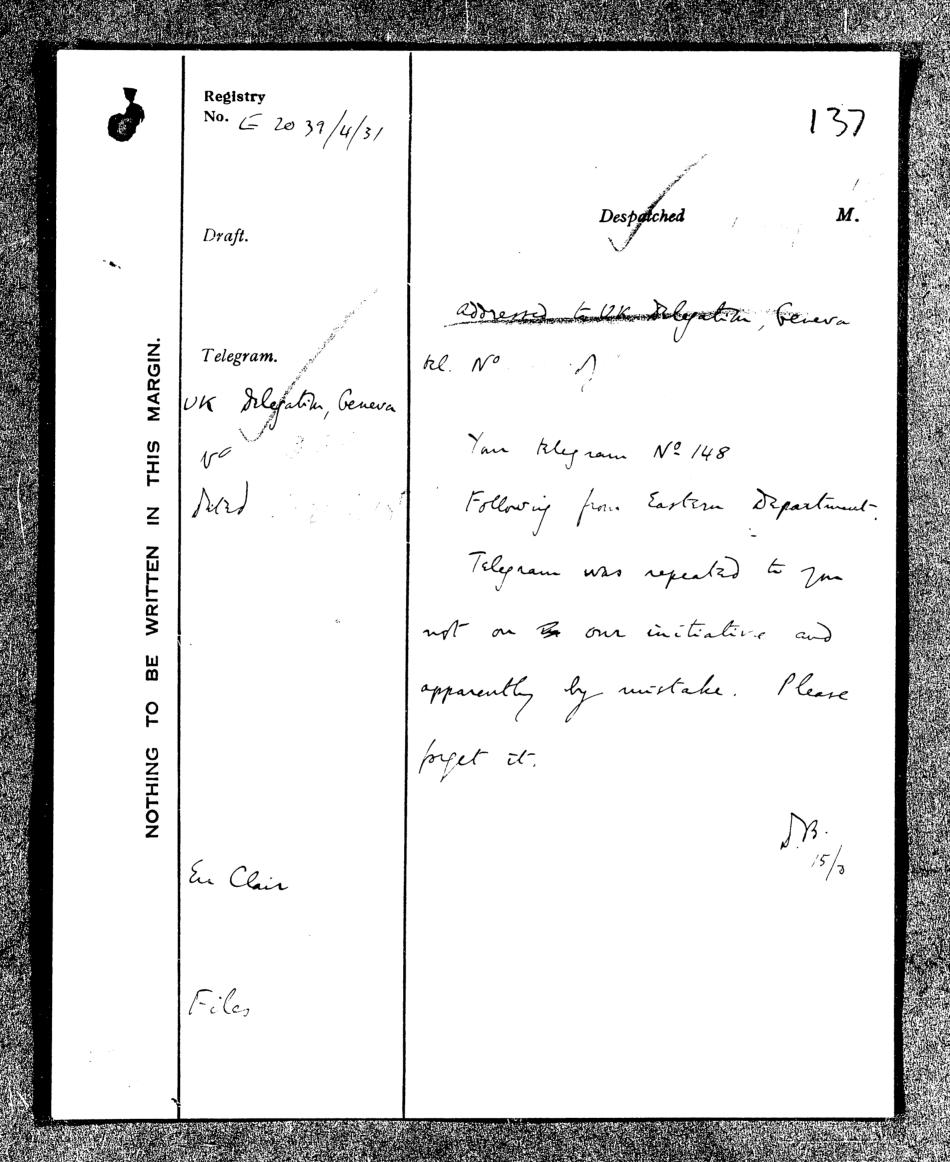
D. 3.15 p.m. 23rd February 1948.

21st February 1948. R. 5.32 p.m. 23rd February 1948.

Following for Eastern Department.

Why has United Kingdom Delegation New York to Jerusalem telegram No.86 of February 11th been repeated to me.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat.]



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FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO GENEVA

(To United Kingdom Delegation)

No. 298.

D. 11.16 p.m. 15th March, 1948.

15th March, 1948.

Your telegram No.148.

Following from Eastern Department.

Telegram was repeated to you not on our initiative and apparently by mistake. Please forget it.

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12 FEB 1948 1

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DEPARTMENTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 436

D. 8.26 p.m. 11th February, 1948

11th February, 1948.

R. 2.35 a.m. 12th February, 1948

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Addressed to High Commissioner Jerusalem telegram No. 87 of 11th February repeated for information to Foreign Office for Colonial Office and Saving Washington.

Fellowing for Gurney from Fletcher Cooke.

[Begins].

Medina, the Bolivian Vice Chairman of the Commission has been entrusted by the Commission with the task of discussing with us public information and communication facilities in Palestine.

- 2. He has just submitted a list of fourteen questions which are set out below with my comments after each question.
 - 3. juestions are as follows:-

uestion (1). Is the Mandatory Power removing or planning to remove, prior to the termination of the Mandate, the communications (transmitting receiving) facilities at Beitjala, including power equipment? If se is the Mandatery Power willing to postpone removal pending consultation with representatives of the Commission?

Comment. Presumably the equipment referred to at Beitjala is the preperty of His Majesty's Government and is being disposed of or removed like other War Department preperty. Please confirm whether this is so and indicate what reply should be given to the second part of the questien.

juestion (2) Does the Handatory Power plan to remove or otherwise alter the status of the radio transmitters of the Palestine Idministration at Ramala? Till the Mandatory Power guarantee the security of these transmitters

/until

until the termination of the landate?

Comment. Presumably the answer to the first part of this question is "no" and to the second part that every effort will be made prior to the date of the termination of the Handate to ensure the security of these transmitters.

Commission at once with circuit and traffic diagrams showing the inside and satside plant of Palestine Communications indicating what equipment is to be removed before or after the termination of the Landate? This includes radio, telephone, telegraph, telephone, breadcasting repeater stations, primary power supply equipment, auxiliary power supply equipment and all other telecommunications equipment new in operation in Lalestine?

Comment. You will no doubt furnish me with such information as may be appropriate.

detachments which may now be protecting communication facilities of the ralestine communistration or the landatory lower? ...t what date will any such security detachments be withdrawn?

Comment. I sa doubtful whether it would be advisable to give details of the security forces now protecting communication facilities but presumably some general information could be made available to the Commission of this point.

centinue to operate Palestine terminal equipment on a commercial basis for providing essential communications service between Jerusalem, London and New York? That volume of traffic is the company equipped to handle through its Palestine facilities? If Cable and lireless continues to operate the terminal equipment in Palestine when will the direct circuit to New York already authorised be placed in service?

Camment. I have no (repeat no) information on this point.

uestion (6). In the event the Commission decides that it will require a medium wave transmitter in the Jerusalem area would the Mondatory Power permit the work of construction and installation to proceed prior to the termination of the Mandate installation to proceed prior to the termination of the Mandate so that such ficilities may be prepared for use at the time of the Arrival of the Commission or immediately upon termination of the Mandate?

uestion (7). Frier to the termination of the Hondate would the Hondatery rover be willing to make available to the Commission an appropriate amount of time daily on Palestine broadcasting facilities?

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OPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH - NOT TO BE EPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY WITH UT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC ECORD OFFICE, LONDON Comment. The proposals behind juestions (6) and (7), particularly as regards the latter, would appear to invite a degree of cooperation approaching direct implementation of the plan.

Commission at the earliest possible moment a manning table indicating the nationality and functions of the personnel of the following units of the Palestine Administration:

- (a) Broadcasting services (Director of Broadcasting)
- (b) Public Information Office
- (c) Frinting and Stationery
- (d) Department of Posts and Telegraphs (including all telecommunication facilities).

Question (9). What facilities and equipment does the Falestine Administration now possess in the following categories:

- (a) sound recording and motion picture camera
- (b) motion picture laboratories and photographic dark rooms
- (c) mebile loudspeaker or visual information units.

Comment. You will no doubt furnish me with the necessary information.

official censorship of the press by the Palestine administration? That personnel is engaged in censorship functions? Till the Mandatory Power continue to exercise functions? The local press prior to the termination of the Mandate?

Comment. I have already given the Commission's staff a brief indication of the system of censorship but should be grateful for answers to these questions. Presumably censorship of the local press will continue until the date of the termination of the Mandate.

facilities and equipment continue to exist after the termination of the Handate? That is the nature and capacity of these facilities? That technical personnel is required for their operation?

/Comment

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4.

Comment. Is have explained that the Government printing press is one of the assets of the Government of Falestine but should be crateful for detailed answers to these questions.

uestian (13). hat is contemplated with respect to the teletype circuits now operated by the Sublic Information Office between Jerusalem and Tell viv and Jerusalem and Jaffa?

uestion (15). ill the Handatory rever permit the Commission to continue to use radio frequencies now employed by transmitters in Falestine until such time as other frequencies may be secured from the International Telecommunications Union?

uestian (14). Does the Palestine administration exercise any licensing function with respect to Radio Broadcasting tations no someons periodicals notion picture distribution or printing plants?

Osament. Grateful for information to enable me to answer these questions.

4. I presume that I can give answers to medina to questions (3), (5), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (14) on receipt of information from you but I take it that the answers to questions (1), (5) and (15) will require consultation with his Majesty's deverment before I can give Medina any information on these points.

Foreign office please cass to Jerusalem and to Colonial Office both Innediate.

Capies sent to Calenial Office for information and for repetition to Jerusalem.]

Copy sen' to T. D. ceretoriatj.

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